

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 12.

MAY REOPEN WESTERN RATE CASE.

Both the coal shippers and the carriers in the Western advance rate case have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a rehearing. If this is done, it will involve the peddler car rates and some of the rates on livestock and fresh meats. However, serious results are not expected.

FERTILIZER RATES UNCHANGED.

Fertilizer railroad rates between South Atlantic points will stay where they were before an attempt was made to raise them several months ago. Upon protest being made, the Interstate Commerce Commission suspended the proposed increases to June 29, and then again to December 29. The lines have now canceled the attempted increase without waiting for official action.

ONLY WOMAN PORK PACKER DIES.

Mrs. Kate Heinold, the only woman carrying on a meat packing business by herself in the United States, died a short time ago at her home at Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Heinold was the sole proprietor of a pork packing business at No. 808 North Chester street, Baltimore, Md., which she carried on successfully for 20 years. She was a sister of John A. Gebelein, the well-known Baltimore pork packer.

AUGUST OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of August, 1915, was 6,208,439 lbs. uncolored and 171,113 lbs. colored, a total of 6,379,572 lbs. This was about six hundred thousand pounds less than a year ago, though greater than the preceding month by two hundred thousand pounds. The falling off compared to a year ago is due to the exceedingly low price of all kinds of butter because of enormous production through good pastures. The production of renovated butter in August in the Chicago district was 1,063,989 lbs.

	Pounds
August	7,045,666
September	8,422,704
October	9,347,384
November	9,714,591
December	9,734,675
January, 1915	9,441,140
February	9,346,918
March	9,654,831
April	7,831,205
May	7,576,414
June	6,686,267
July	6,170,701
August	6,379,572

BRITISH CONFISCATE AMERICAN MEAT CARGOES

Prize Court Declares Shipments Illegal and Forfeited to Crown

The British Prize Court which has had under consideration the question of American meat cargoes seized en route to Scandinavian countries handed down its decision on Thursday in London. It declared the greater portion of the cargoes of four steamships to have been intended for enemy use, and ruled that they be forfeited to the British government.

The bulk of the forfeited cargoes were meats and meat products belonging to American packers. They were consigned to Copenhagen and other Scandinavian ports, and the packers insist were sent there in the course of legitimate neutral trade. The court decides, however, that because there was such a large quantity it must necessarily have been intended for the German army.

The decision of the prize court will be appealed and American packers will make every effort to prevent the confiscation of millions of dollars worth of meats and meat products shipped by them in good faith to foreign customers.

The judgment was delivered by Sir Samuel T. Evans, president of the court. It involves the cargoes of the Norwegian steamships Kim, Alfred Noble, Bjornstjerne-Bjornson, and Fridland. All the goods on these vessels, consisting principally of American meat products, are confiscated with the exception of a small proportion which the court released to claimants.

The case has been pending for several months. The steamships were seized last November, and although efforts were made by the American owners to obtain an early trial the British authorities set the hearing for June. The hearing closed last month and judgment was reserved until this week.

In a lengthy judgment, Sir Samuel Evans said it was plain these ships were carrying toward Copenhagen when captured more than thirteen times the amount of goods which under normal circumstances would have been taken to that port. That fact gave practical and overwhelming assurance that the goods were intended to find their way to Germany, although of course, it did not prove conclusively that they were destined for an enemy of Great Britain.

Considers Volume to Be Evidence of Guilt.

One circumstance throwing light on the real destination of the goods, Sir Samuel said, was that the exportation of lard by

one American company alone to Copenhagen in three weeks after the outbreak of the war was twenty times more than in periods of peace. As to tins of canned meat, he said, it had not been shown they had been sent to Denmark in any quantity before the war, yet hundreds of thousands were on the way when the vessels were captured. These tins, it seemed, could not have been meant for any persons other than German soldiers.

The meat cargoes, shipped for the most part by the leading American packing companies and valued by them at \$15,000,000, were found by the court to be destined, except for some small items, not for consumption in Denmark, but for delivery in Germany. He held that their eventual destination was the German government, for the use of its naval and military forces. To rule otherwise, Sir Samuel said, would be to allow one's eyes to be blinded by theories and technicalities.

The court disallowed sixteen claims, including those of the Morris, Armour, Hammond, Swift, and Sulzberger companies. It allowed eight claims, including that of the Cudahy Company of Chicago. The others were Danish consignees.

Sir Samuel gave leave to appeal, fixing security for the costs at \$25,000, divisible among the appellants. He also gave the crown attorneys leave to appeal in the cases of the claims which were allowed.

Decision Checks Meat Export Trade.

Reports from London by cable state that Sir Samuel Evans's decision has aroused intense interest among all the representatives of American packing firms there, including those not immediately involved, as no American meat products have been shipped to European neutrals since May, and the unfavorable result of the packers' case is likely to cause further stoppage of this trade.

"We intend to carry the case to the Privy Council, where we expect to win," said Alfred R. Urion, attorney for the Chicago packers, who is in London. "Should the decision there be adverse, we shall carry it still further."

It is known that the packers, in the event of losing in the Privy Council, will turn further appeals into diplomatic channels, with an international commission as a possible court of final appeal.

The packers contend that, as the Orders in Council of last March were not in force when

the ships were seized, the seizures occurring last Autumn, it is not even incumbent upon them to prove that the cargoes were not destined for a nation at war with Great Britain. They believe such a contention would be upheld by an international tribunal.

Since the cargoes were seized many efforts have been made to settle the matter out of court. At one time the opposing parties are said to have come within \$2,000,000 of arriving at a settlement. While the negotiations were under way the representatives of the packers offered to sell the products in such a manner as not to disturb the English meat market, and allow the authorities to impound the money until the case was settled.

Such a procedure was represented to the Government as meaning a great saving, no matter which side won, as the products were not suitable for the English market and could only be sold by the Admiralty auctioneers at prices much below the normal. This offer was rejected by the Government.

STATEMENT OF THE PACKERS' POSITION

Attorneys Henry Veeder, C. J. Faulkner, Jr., and M. W. Borders, representing Swift and Company, Armour & Company and Morris & Company gave out the following statement at Chicago concerning the decision of the British Prize Court:

"England's confiscation of \$2,500,000 worth of American meat products, as announced in the brief press dispatches today, is not justified by the facts or any principle of international law. It can only be construed as another step in England's policy to interfere with the trade of American citizens with the citizens of neutral countries.

"All these shipments were destined to neutral countries, and the ship's papers at the time of their seizure clearly showed such fact. They were not destined to or for the enemy of Great Britain, and upon the trial of the case no evidence showing they were destined to such enemy of Great Britain was adduced and none could have been. This makes necessary further presentation of stronger protests to the Department of State for an equitable adjustment of the claim.

"Prior to the time of the seizure of these shipments every effort possible was made to comply with every regulation and restriction made by the various orders in council issued by the Government of Great Britain, placed upon such shipments, even though such orders were clearly in violation of the principles of international law, and concerning which orders our State Department notified the Government of Great Britain that this Government would not recognize any Prize Court decision based upon orders in Council, or upon any rules or regulations other than the recognized principles of international law.

"Notwithstanding the fact of compliance with every order issued by them, whether reasonable or otherwise, American goods were seized and taken into English ports and held there for many months, before the owners were given an opportunity to present the claims in the Prize Courts. From the start, these seizures have been arbitrary and unwarranted, and in spite of vigorous protests of our State Department to the representatives of Great Britain.

"It would appear from the brief dispatches that the Prize Court bases its right to seize these shipments on the theory that the amount of products being shipped to Denmark in these neutral ships is in excess of quantities received prior to the declaration of war. These neutral countries received large quantities of these products through German ports prior to the war, and through other sources of supply which the war cut off. That these countries wanted more of our products than before furnished no justification for such seizure.

Many consignments have been sold at auction since then at prices below the Chicago cost of production. Several thousand tons of seized products also were allowed to spoil while being transhipped.

Virtually all of the cargoes actually owned by Chicago packers and shipped to order, the approximate value of which is \$15,000,000, has been confiscated by the Prize Court order. An additional \$7,000,000 worth of products consigned to and already paid for by Danish consignees has been turned over in great part to the owners. The Cudahy consignment, valued at \$110,000 and consigned direct to Danish owners, has also been released.

Washington Is Cautious As Usual.

Officials of the State Department at Washington were interested, but not surprised, by the finding of the British Prize Court. Whether the Government will protest against any feature of the decision will be decided later, in all probability not until after the

legal remedies available in England have been exhausted. Then, if it appears that there has been any denial of justice, the State Department will take the matter up diplomatically.

The attitude of the United States toward the Prize Court proceedings, so far as the packers' cases were concerned, was announced by Secretary Lansing on July 14, when he sent what is known as the American caveat note to Ambassador Page for delivery to the British Government. That note was sent following a conference between attorneys representing the Chicago packers and Chandler P. Anderson, Special Counsel for the State Department, at which meeting detailed information regarding the detained meat shipments in England were laid before the State Department. In the caveat note of July 14, Secretary Lansing said:

"In view of differences which are understood to exist between the two Governments as to the principles of law applicable in Prize Court proceedings in cases involving American interests, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States in regard to such proceedings, you are instructed to inform the British Government that in so far as the interests of American citizens are concerned, the Government of the United States will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law, as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war, without limitation or impairment by Orders in Council or other municipal legislation by the British Government, and will not recognize the validity of Prize Court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

In a reply to this note, under date of July 31, Sir Edward Grey, speaking for the British Government, said that while the legality of the measures taken by the British Government had not, up to that time, formed the subject of a decision by the British Prize Court, nevertheless, "it is open to any United States citizen whose claim is before the Prize Court to contend that any Order in Council which may affect his claim is inconsistent with the principles of international law and is, therefore, not binding upon the court."

Sir Edward Grey said further that if the Prize Court should decline to accept the contentions of the American claimant, the matter might be appealed and that if, after appeal, the Prize Court decision should be upheld by the "Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council," and the United States Government should consider that there was "serious ground for holding the decision is incorrect and infringes the rights of their citizens, it is open to them to claim that it should be subjected to review by an international tribunal."

It was pointed out that the principle that the decisions of Prize Courts might properly be subjected to international review was conceded by Great Britain and the United States in the Treaty of Washington of 1871, under which an international commission met in Washington to consider cases growing out of the operations of American cruisers during the Civil War, among them what are collectively known as the Matamoras cases, in each of which the decisions of American Prize Courts which had been reviewed by the United States Supreme Court, were passed upon by the commission of 1871, which met in Washington.

Effect Is to Destroy Neutral Trade.

"As a matter of fact, the effect of these seizures is to injure and destroy the neutral trade of this country, with whom England is ostensibly at peace. There is absolutely no justification under international law or under any order-in-council for any of the seizures made by Great Britain.

"The situation is such that the packers are making very light shipments to neutral countries for fear of further seizure, in view of their past experience.

"It is of paramount importance that our Government protest promptly and vigorously against England's interference with our trade with neutral nations, and also insist upon the opening of neutral markets to as unrestricted shipments from this country as were enjoyed previous to the outbreak of the war.

"The result of Great Britain's present policy has had a depressing effect on the live-stock market, and the continuance of this policy will have a further depressing effect on the live-stock industry."

PLEASURE PLANS FOR PACKERS' CONVENTION

Expect Entertainment at St. Louis to Excel Previous Meetings

The St. Louis members of the American Meat Packers' Association and their trade associates there are so pleased at the prospect of entertaining the tenth annual convention of the Association on October 11, 12 and 13, that they have made special efforts to plan a convention programme which they hope will surpass that of any previous meeting of the meat packers. Chicago has had the convention practically every year, and now the St. Louis trade have set out to show that Chicago is not the only place, but that St. Louis can entertain the meat packers and their friends in a style fully up to the famous A. M. P. A. standard.

After the meeting of the various local committees last week an outline was given of the entertainment programme promised for the convention on October 11, 12 and 13. Business sessions of the convention will be held at the Planter's Hotel at 2 p. m. each day except Wednesday, the mornings and evenings being given over to the entertainment programme. All day Wednesday will be devoted to entertainment, and the programme will be the most elaborate at any convention for years.

Monday morning will be devoted to a reception at the Association headquarters and the various trade headquarters and exhibits at the Planter's Hotel. Monday evening will occur the famous annual Convention Smoker, also at the Planter's. Tuesday morning a visit will be made to the National Stock Yards in special cars, and Tuesday evening the annual banquet will take place at the Jefferson Hotel. This, it is promised, will be along the line of the famous spectacular banquets of past years, with some surprises added. Wednesday will be given over to visits to the famous Diesel engine plant, the Anheuser-Busch brewery and a tour to the Sunset Hill Country Club, where a sunset supper will be served. Delegates will be returned to the city in ample time for the evening trains.

Features of the Entertainment.

Two features to which special attention is being paid by the entertainment committee are souvenirs and a musical programme. The latter will be a feature new to packers' conventions, and a big surprise is promised. Members of the St. Louis committee are working with the greatest enthusiasm on the details of the programme.

The business programme of the convention will include, as usual, addresses and papers by leaders in the trade and in special fields of interest to the industry. This programme is now being completed and will be announced shortly. It will cover subjects of vital interest to packers at this time.

The associate members are engaging headquarters at the Planter's Hotel and will keep open house for their friends as is customary at packers' conventions. Interest in the meeting is widespread, particularly at this time of uncertainty in business conditions, and packers and their allies in the trade are anxious to get together to talk things over.

Special parties will be made up as usual from various sections of the country. The men in charge of these parties, who will make

railroad arrangements, etc., for all who desire to go, are as follows:

New York, Albert Rohe, Rohe & Bros.
Buffalo, John Danahy, Danahy Packing Co.
Philadelphia, John J. Felin, J. J. Felin & Co., Inc.

Baltimore, Howard R. Smith, Jones & Lamb Co.

Pittsburgh, Con. Yeager, Pittsburgh Butchers' & Packers' Supply Co.

Cincinnati, Charles E. Roth, Roth Packing Co.

Cleveland, John Theurer, Theurer-Norton Provision Co.

Detroit, James Craig, Jr., Hammond, Standish & Co.

Chicago, Fred R. Burrows, G. H. Hammond Co.

Members who are not located in these cities, but nearby, should address any of the above and make arrangements to go with these delegations.

An Outline of the Programme.

Secretary George L. McCarthy has issued the following bulletin this week concerning the entertainment features of the programme:

Here is an outline of the big entertainment programme for the St. Louis convention:

Monday, October 11—A "get-together" smoker at the Planter's Hotel and a splendid show.

Tuesday, October 12.—A visit to the National Stock Yards, leaving the bridge on special cars at ten o'clock in the morning. There will be a luncheon and entertainment at the yards.

Banquet in the evening, which is promised to equal or surpass any of the previous famous banquets of the Association. This will be held at the Jefferson Hotel.

Wednesday, October 13.—In the morning a visit to the Diesel Engine Company. This plant is the one which constructs the engines for submarines and this visit will doubtless be of the greatest interest to all members.

From there a visit to the famous Anheuser-Busch brewery, where a light luncheon will be served; after which there will be an automobile trip through the city's residence section to the Sunset Hill Country Club, one of the most unique clubs of its kind in the country, where a dinner will be served.

The schedule will be so timed that those desiring to leave St. Louis that evening will be returned in time for the night trains.

The complete business programme will be announced within a few days.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Secretary.

UNJUST FERTILIZER FREIGHT RATE.

Swift & Company has made complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission against the rate of \$3.70 per gross ton on phosphate rock from the Mount Pleasant district in Tennessee to Chicago, whereas the rate from that point to Hammond, Ind., which is within the Chicago switching district, is \$3.60.

The complainant declares that it has paid the \$3.70 rate for six years, from the 1909 decision of the commission, in the case of Darling & Company vs. the B. & O. R. R., when \$3.70 was fixed as the maximum rate. It is declared that the price of the commodity itself is only \$3.50 to \$3.75 a gross ton f. o. b. cars in the Tennessee mines. It is further alleged that even the Hammond rate, ten cents below the Chicago rate, is eight cents in excess of the average ton mile revenue.

Another allegation is that the carriers maintain exactly the same rate from New Orleans to Chicago and Hammond. In conclusion it is maintained by the respondent that lower rates prevail on the Southern lines between the Mount Pleasant district and the Agricola district in Florida.

TEXAS AFTER PACKERS NOW.

Charges of conspiracy and abuse of corporate privileges granted them by the statutes are made against Chicago packers in a suit filed by the State of Texas in the State District Court. As punishment for these alleged crimes the State of Texas asks fines totaling nearly \$15,000,000 and the cancellation of all charters and permits allowing the packers to operate within that State. The suit names the following companies: Swift & Company, Armour & Company, Armour Fertilizer Works of West Virginia, Morris & Company. The Swift Companies. The complaint charges that all are under the same "complete and absolute domination."

BALTIMORE MEAT PACKERS ELECT.

The tenth annual meeting, smoker and dinner of the Baltimore Wholesale Meat Packers' Association was held last Thursday night at the Hotel Joyce, Baltimore. The feature of the evening was a vaudeville entertainment. Following the dinner the election of officers for the ensuing year was held. C. P. Hohman was elected president, B. M. Ottenheimer, vice-president; W. F. Schludenberg, secretary, and John A. Gebelein, treasurer.

The Place To Get Acquainted
To Do Business
To Enjoy Yourself

Is the TENTH ANNUAL

PACKERS' CONVENTION

at St. Louis, Mo., October 11, 12 & 13

The business program and entertainment will be unsurpassed in real value and genuine pleasure. **DON'T MISS IT!** Watch The National Provisioner for particulars.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

HOG HAIR METHODS AND VALUE.

The following inquiry comes from a reader in the Middle West:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the value of hog hair per head, and what is the method used to put the hair in a marketable condition?

Hog hair per head is hard to figure on. There is summer and winter hair, and in the latter instance bristles. Then again, the breed of the hog and the particular part of the country raised in cuts some figure. In this day of demand, owing to automobile and similar upholstering, hog hair is worth consideration. It must be freed of cuticle out on the hair field exposed to the weather, or chemically treated in the plant. Both systems have their advocates, but the latter prevails. How much hair have you got, of what season and from what kind of hog, and where is it now? Give us a good line on it and we will tell you approximately what it is worth. f. o. b. your plant. A sample would help a whole lot towards determining the value, and then again, the volume counts. Let us hear further from you and with fuller particulars.

HANDLING HOGS IN SMALL PLANTS.

A subscriber in the West writes as follows: Editor The National Provisioner:

Kindly give us some idea of the expense of handling hogs throughout, especially in a small plant.

One authority puts the matter this way: Say for 200,000 to 250,000 hogs per year, the expense would be 65 to 75 cents per head for plant and labor; 50 to 75 cents per head for selling and distributing; and 75 to 80 cents

per head for supplies, such as coal, salt, sugar, saltpeter, etc., making a total of \$1.90 to \$2.30 per head. This would seem very reasonable in an up-to-date plant.

To further illustrate and practically substantiate the foregoing, we submit the following approximate figures by departments, which includes all costs, and also packages for lard department. Taking two years, the departmental costs were as follows:

	One Year.	Next Year.
Killing and cutting depts.....	.27	.30
Fresh meat dept.....	.11	.08
Sweet pickle dept.....	.47	.37
Dry salt dept.....	.34	.35
Rendering dept.....	.05	.05
Fertilizer dept.....	.07	.06
Sausage dept.....	.18	.16
Smoke dept.....	.19	.13
Boiling dept.....	.07	.00
Lard refining dept.....	.36	.36
Pickled trimmings dept.....	.04	—

Total cost per hog.....\$2.15 \$1.95
Approximate cost per 100 lbs.. 1.21 0.94

Of course conditions vary, but it is safe to say that two dollars per hog, or a dollar per hundred lbs. is a conservative estimate. Administrative and other expenses differ, obviously, and they differ a good deal in different plants and localities, and with different methods of management.

NEW PATENTS.

Patents recently granted by the United States Commissioner of Patents at Washington include the following of interest to readers of The National Provisioner:

1,152,023. PROCESS OF PRODUCING FAT OR OIL SUBSTANCES. Omar T. Joslin, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed May 10, 1913. Serial No. 766,865. The herein described process of treating hardened fats or oils which have been hydrogenized in the presence of a metallic catalytic, which consists, first, in treating a given charge at least with an approximately equal volume of a solvent having the property of being slightly soluble

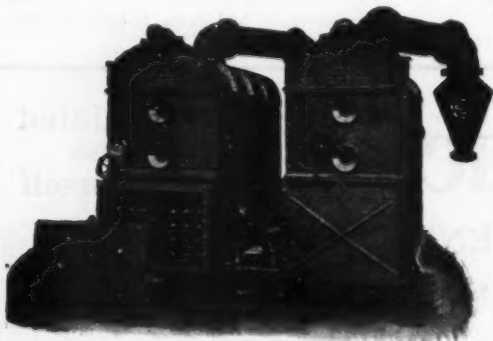
in the treated substance, and in which the impurities are readily soluble, intermixing the same thoroughly at relatively low temperatures, second, in gravimetrically separating the solvent containing the impurities, and third, in volatilizing from the treated charge the slight amount of the solvent which is held in solution.

1,152,042. REFRIGERATOR-DOOR CLOSING AND LOCKING MEANS. John F. O'Connor, Chicago, Ill., assignor to William H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y. Filed August 17, 1914. Serial No. 857,107. In a door locking mechanism, the combination with a door directly hinged along one edge thereof, of a lever pivoted at one end to said door, said lever having its free end extended beyond the free edge of the door, and adapted to bear on the surface of an adjacent member, and adjustable tightening means connecting said lever to said door, said means being attached to the lever intermediate its ends.

1,152,623. MEAT-SLICING MACHINE. Adelbert L. Gardner, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-half to Curtis H. Gardner. Filed December 28, 1912. Serial No. 739,034. In a meat slicing machine, the combination with a meat supporting platform and a slicing knife, of a rind stripper adjacent the edge of such platform, such stripper being adapted to support the meat in cutting position and to withhold the rind from the slicing knife, means for adjusting the rind stripper in such position as not to separate the rind from the meat, and means for supporting the forward edge of the meat in the proper cutting position when the stripper is in such latter position.

1,152,976. MEAT-SAW. Arthur Rioux, Jamestown, N. D. Filed July 3, 1914. Serial No. 848,900. In a meat sawing device, a case, a saw rotatably and slidably mounted in the case, means for holding the case against displacement on the material to be cut, means for depressing the saw, and means for supporting the device which normally holds the saw elevated in the case.

1,152,029. MACHINE FOR CUTTING SLICES OF MEAT OR THE LIKE. Christian Knudsen, Copenhagen, Denmark. Filed May 8, 1915. Serial No. 26,896. In a meat slicer, a knife, means for feeding the meat toward the knife, a scale pan positioned to receive the slices as they are cut, and connections between the scale pan and feeding means whereby the amount of material in the pan controls the feeding of the meat to the knife.



There's Big Money In It—

The manufacture of fertilizer from tank water is recognized by aggressive packers as an extremely valuable side line. This tank water, formerly thrown away, is now used as the raw material for turning a former waste into large dividends. One of the Chicago packers reports an annual income from this source alone of more than \$100,000, all of which was formerly wasted. In this plant, the value is recovered by means of two large

SWENSON EVAPORATORS

The fact that every one of the prominent packers in the United States uses Swenson Evaporators for this purpose, some of them having more than 30 in their different plants, and that practically every one

of these was ordered after the concern had had experience with the first order, shows that this apparatus is better adapted to this work than any other type which has yet been developed.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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troit, Mich.; A. T. Danahy (Danahy Packing Co.),
Buffalo, N. Y.

FOOT AND MOUTH SCOURGE

The foot-and-mouth disease cases in Illinois now total nearly 200, according to the latest information from The National Provisioner's Washington correspondent. This is an increase of over 40 since last week. The quarantine now includes Whiteside county, Illinois, and practically all of the Northern part of the State.

Dr. Mohler, assistant chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, federal Department of Agriculture, returned on September 16 from an inspection of the Illinois situation, and reports that it is indeed serious. On September 16 an order extended the quarantine to the towns of Wayne, Bloomingdale and Addison in Dupage county. This territory was formerly restricted area, and while no cases have been reported as yet, it is so close to the infected territory that the precaution seems necessary.

Some new cases have been reported in Cook county, but every precaution is being taken to protect the Stock Yards in Chicago. The close of the threshing and harvest season and the beginning of cold weather will bring a change for the better, it is expected.

Farmers continue to travel back and forth between infected and uninfected farms, carrying the germs with them. In this connection it has been found necessary to permit the resumption of threshing, and this probably means a temporary increase of cases.

The usual difficulty is found in securing uniform co-operation from farmers, who very often object to anything which is an expense or a hardship to them. Their selfishness and carelessness is the main cause of the failure of efforts to speedily stamp out the disease. It is as it is with every other effort at meat or dairy product reform having to do with the producer's end; the farmer's selfishness blocks the way.

WAR AND OUR INDUSTRIES

The blow in the face received by American industries through conditions brought about by the European war has acted as a tonic, has forced the nation to create new branches and enlarge the scope of existing phases of manufacture, opened the way to utilize, on a vast scale, great natural resources of the United States, and induced manufacturers and merchants to expand their markets into foreign fields with prospects of permanent results, says the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, in a forecast of the effect of the war on the industrial future of the country.

American ingenuity has been applied with success to the making of articles previously imported, and among those who have shown conspicuous ability in meeting the situation, an important place is given to Thomas A. Edison, "America's scientific wizard," who has had a great part in the enterprise and initiative required to build, at a moment's notice, some of the new American manufactures required by the emergency.

A review of the chief industries ministering particularly to the temporary needs of the belligerents across the Atlantic shows that the final outcome will be a very material addition to the manufacturing plant of the United States. Part of this plant will be simply anticipatory of the normal growth of the country's mechanical equipment; part must lie idle in time of peace, but is a distinct asset in the national preparation for an adequate defense against attack; the remainder furnishes at once products needed in the healthy expansion of the chemical industry of the country.

Less conspicuous and spectacular, but of far greater permanent value, is the impulse

given to the manufacture on American soil, with American raw materials, of a variety of articles for which we have hitherto been dependent upon foreign skill and enterprise. In a more or less uncomfortable way we have suddenly been brought to recognize the unwisdom, the folly, of shipping vast amounts of the crude material of our farms, forests and mines 3,000 miles across the ocean, and buying it back in a manufactured form, at a vastly enhanced price. We have likewise come to recognize the absurdity of allowing many natural products of the tropics, of South America, of the Far East, to find their way to Europe, and of paying foreign intelligence and skill to transform them into articles of daily need in our lives.

American ingenuity, adaptation, inventive talent, scientific attainments and general enterprise have promptly rallied to meet widespread demands, and establish on our own soil the permanent manufacture of a number of wares, some of minor, others of major importance. The return of peace will see them well rooted and able to withstand foreign competition.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce points to the course of events that followed the cutting off by war of the aniline imports from Germany and the supply of potash from the same source, with the resulting tremendous impulse given to the expansion of domestic manufacture. It also calls attention to the fact that, side by side with the increased production of artificial colors, has come the realization by dyers of textiles that the possibilities of the natural dyestuffs have been sadly neglected during the past few decades.

The Bureau advises the business men of the United States that the present time is opportune for them to study the Latin American markets, to get in touch with the people of the countries, and thus to open the way for extensive business operations. In other countries also there are unprecedented opportunities for the extension of foreign trade, and with the indications that we are entering upon a period as a creditor nation, we are in a position, as never before, to invest our capital in industries and developments in foreign countries.

It does not believe that the cost of production in the warring countries of Europe will be lowered as a result of the war, or that there will be danger from that source to the holding of new markets already gained. Experience has shown that it is apt to be higher instead of lower after the close of a war, with higher interest rates, higher wages, and higher prices in the warring countries. Surveying the whole field, it may justly be said that the world's conflict has been of unmeasured value to American industry as a whole.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Inter-County Packing Company, New Richmond, Wis., has been organized with a capital stock of \$145,000.

S. and L. Cutler have leased a building on River street, Athens, Ga., which they will equip as a sausage factory.

Swift & Company's branch house at Portland, Me., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$30,000. Origin of fire unknown.

The Choctaw Cotton Oil Company has incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. Capital stock, \$1,000,000.

The Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, of Madison, Wis., has been organized to establish a meat packing plant at Madison.

Fire destroyed the city's fertilizer plant at Thirty-seventh and Tasker streets, Philadelphia, Pa., causing a loss estimated at \$150,000.

The New England Karakule Arabi Sheep Fur & Live Stock Company, Inc., Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital of \$75,000.

It is reported that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, will remodel buildings and install additional equipment at its plant at Savannah, Ga.

Swift & Company's branch house at El Paso, Texas, which was recently damaged by fire, is being rebuilt. It is reported that a large addition will also be erected.

The North Texas Swine Co., Fort Worth, Texas, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,100 by Edward Wigglesworth, Richard Johnson and W. B. King, Jr.

The World's Fertilizer Process Company,

to manufacture fertilizers of all kinds, has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000, under the laws of the State of Delaware.

A plot of ground on Grove street and another on the corner of Twentieth and Grove streets, Jersey City, N. J., have been purchased by the Nagle Packing Company, of Jersey City.

The Ocilla Oil & Fertilizer Company, Ocilla, Ga., have increased their capital stock from \$100,000 to \$500,000. Improvements, including the installation of an oil refinery, are being considered.

The Royal Palm Soap Company, Tampa, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by I. Berner, as president; T. A. Zoucks, vice president and W. A. Waltke, secretary and treasurer.

Fire destroyed the stock yards and abattoir at Los Molinos, Tehama County, Cal., owned by Harry Burrows. About a week ago the rendering plant owned by Mr. Burrows at Tehama was burned to the ground.

The Florida Products Company, Fort Pierce, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 with Robert A. Hammond as president; Harry Dutton, vice president and treasurer and Adrian M. Samples, secretary.

James River Marl Fertilizer Company, Smithfield, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. The officers are: L. C. W. Page president; Ernest R. Page, vice president; W. S. Webber, secretary and treasurer, all of Norfolk, Va.

Work has been started on the building for Armour & Company at Galveston, Texas, to replace the one destroyed by fire on August 18. The building will be two stories high, 123 x 65 feet, and constructed of reinforced concrete, and will cost \$60,000.

Roberdeau A. McCormick, of the big spice manufacturing firm of McCormick & Company, Baltimore, Md., was married on Wednesday, September 8, at Princess Anne, Md., to Miss Virginia Rose Duer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Franklin Duer.

A sulphuric acid plant will be erected at the fertilizer factory of Baugh & Sons Co., Clinton and 11th street, Canton, Ohio. It will be two stories high, brick, steel and corrugated iron construction, 75 x 275 feet; capacity of 90 tons daily and will cost \$40,000.

George E. Taylor, of Pawtucket, R. I., has succeeded John A. Lilley as manager of Swift & Company's business at Waterbury, Conn. Mr. Lilley had been in charge there for 18 years, and was a partner before the

Lilley interests were taken over by Swift & Company.

The Troy Packing Co., Troy, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000, to build a meat packing plant. The officers are: John Sanders, of Milo, Ala., as president; Edward Smart, vice-president, and R. F. Powell, secretary and manager, both of Troy, Ala.

The American Persian Fur Sheep Co., Inc., Lisbon, N. Y., to conduct a general farming and fur producing, breeding, pasturing, butchering, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are: Frank J. Dawley, Fayetteville, F. J. Gregory and C. O. Gregory, of Mt. Vision.

The city of Newbern, N. C., will build an abattoir, main building to be 40 x 80 feet; concrete floor; floor space to be enclosed on all sides and fly-proof; sufficient quantity of water to be supplied and cold storage plant of adequate capacity. Bids will be received by the Board of Aldermen until October 5. F. T. Patterson, City Clerk.

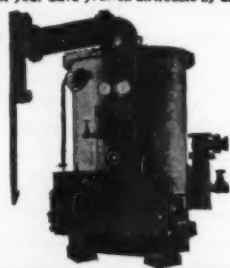
Stockholders of the Arkansas Packing Company, Pine Bluff, Ark., are trying to raise the money to pay off a \$20,000 judgment obtained by the Cotton Belt Savings and Trust Company, which was declared a lien upon the building. The structure, a modern packing plant building, was to have been sold at commissioner's sale but the bank agreed to a thirty-day postponement. However, no effort will be made in the near future to operate the plant.

It is reported that the Boise Valley Packing Company, Eagle, Idaho, has been opened and is in operation. The main building is 50 x 70 feet, of concrete construction and has a capacity of from 1,000 to 1,200 hogs per month, and many hundreds of cattle a year. The officers of the company are: John Evans, of Eagle, president; James McDevitt, of Placerville, vice-president; Grant Prather, of Boise, secretary, and C. F. Rowe, of Boise, treasurer and manager.

Henry Curtis, who throughout his business life was connected with the wholesale beef trade, died at his home in Boston last week, after a few days' illness, following an operation. He was born in 1857 in Quincy, Mass. After finishing school in Quincy Mr. Curtis began business life in the employ of the Swifts in Chicago, where he remained for some years, later coming East to enter the employ of Mayo & Company in the market district in Boston. He afterwards became president of the T. D. Baker Company, in the same line of business, and then became partner in the firm of Lynde & Curtis. He left a widow and one son.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Price Advance—Trading More Active—Shorts Good Buyers—Better Cash Demand—Export Interest Limited.

The provision market developed a decided change of character the past week and prices made a good gain, the advance being most pronounced the early part of the present week. The advance was partly due to more confident feeling regarding the question of demand for cash product. The prevailing range of quotations, it was claimed, have resulted in better demand for distribution, which, it was asserted, would be indicated by the actual effect on stocks of product at the mid-month statement.

The movement of hogs was also rather limited. The decline in values has evidently had some influence on the disposition of the country to market supplies and this is resulting in a falling off in the primary receipts. The packing for the past week was 265,000 against 333,000 the preceding week, and 248,000 last year. Since March 1 the packing has been 13,632,000 against 11,740,000 a year ago.

The effect of the Government report of the number of stock hogs in the country appeared to have been discounted and the reports had practically no influence on the market. The report was considered quite bearish in the increase compared with a year ago, but with the low price at which hogs are selling it was considered that the situation had possibly been discounted.

The wide movement of values this season is shown in the decline in the market, not only on meats but on lard. Pork has declined \$8 a bbl. for September and the decline in lard has been over 3c. a lb. The range of quotations this season from the time trading began in the various deliveries and the high and low during the month of September up to date has been as follows:

	Season		Since Sept. 1	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Pork—				
September	\$20.17½	\$11.95	\$13.40	\$11.95
October	17.45	12.05	13.60	12.05
January	16.52½	14.77½	16.37½	14.77½
Lard—				
September	16.87½	7.62½	8.15	8.05
October	16.67½	7.75	8.30	8.67½
January	9.20	8.25	8.87½	8.50
Ribs—				
September	11.10	8.02½	8.35	8.02½
October	10.21½	7.85	8.45	7.85
January	8.87½	8.20	8.77½	8.20

The range of prices for live stock has also been very wide and current quotations for hogs are lower than at any time with one exception, at this period for six years. The prices for other livestock are not quite as weak as hogs, which of course have been influenced by the very marked decline for hog products. The comparative prices for hogs, cattle, sheep and lambs follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	\$7.05	\$8.95	\$5.80	\$8.75
Previous week	7.05	9.20	5.80	9.10
Cor. week, 1914	8.85	9.30	5.40	7.80
Cor. week, 1913	8.30	8.40	4.25	7.15
Cor. week, 1912	8.35	8.85	4.25	7.15
Cor. week, 1911	7.10	7.00	3.75	5.50
Cor. week, 1910	9.10	6.70	4.25	6.90
Cor. week, 1909	8.15	6.90	4.65	7.10
Cor. week, 1908	9.50	6.20	3.90	5.45
Cor. week, 1907	6.00	6.05	5.40	7.10

The export movement of hog product the past week showed a rather better total of meats with the aggregate of bacon and pork

17,383,000 lbs., and there was some increase in the exports of lard. The increase in the exports of bacon and hams have this year been 400,057,000 lbs., compared with last year, and the increase in the exports of lard has been 74,459,000 lbs.

The midmonth stocks of product showed as expected a considerable decrease for the half month.

	Sept. 15, '15.	Sept. 1, '15.
Pork, new, bbls.	57,684	59,745
Pork, old, bbls.	1,719	3,108
Pork, repacked, bbls.	236	236
Lard, new, tes.	261,584	266,913
Lard, old, tes.	.....	.....
Short ribs, lbs.	37,786,712	40,499,095

Last year the charges were:

	Sept. 15, '14.	Sept. 1, '14.
Pork, new, bbls.	29,183	30,272
Pork, old, bbls.	.....	.....
Pork, repacked, bbls.	.....	.....
Lard, new, tes.	145,277	179,784
Lard, old, tes.	390	3,956
Short ribs, lbs.	11,069,031	11,715,787

LARD.—There has been a little improvement in lard values during the week, but trade is quiet. Compound lard has advanced and is only about ½¢ discount on city lard and ¼¢ discount on Middle West lard. City steam, 8¢ 8½¢ nom.; Middle West, \$8.20@8.30 nom.; Western \$8.35@8.40; refined Continent, \$9.30 nom.; South America, \$9.45 nom.; Brazil kegs, \$10.45; compound lard, 7½¢@7¾¢.

PORK.—The market continues quiet but fairly steady. Mess is quoted at \$15.50@16 nom.; clear, \$18@19.50 nom.; family, \$19@20.

BEEF.—Quotations have been very firm for all grades with supplies showing no improvement. Quoted: Family, \$18.50@19.50 nom.; mess, \$17@18 nom.; packet, \$17.50@18 nom.; extra Indian mess, \$29@30.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to July 31, 1915:

BACON.—Cardenas, Cuba, 31,345 lbs.; Casablanca, Venezuela, 1,570 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 26,897 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,186 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 415,053 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 1,670 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 16,411 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 163,912 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 563 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,112 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 50,670 lbs.; Havre, France, 1,744,966 lbs.; Hull, England, 504,157 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,725 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 3,231,069 lbs.; London, England, 100,901 lbs.; Malmo, Sweden, 96,465 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 8,448 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 13,412 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 2,300 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 96,391 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,225 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 32,684 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 732 lbs.

HAMS.—Barcelona, Spain, 7,856 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 30,480 lbs.; Bridgetown, W. I., 1,782 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 6,201 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 539 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11,780 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 11,016 lbs.; Georgetown, Br. Guiana, 3,558 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 8,848 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 564 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,780 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 25,077 lbs.; Havre, France, 40,055 lbs.; Hull, England, 821,242 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 8,821 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 893,488 lbs.; London, England, 81,941 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 6,308 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 6,746 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 3,041 lbs.; Oran, Algeria, 3,609 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 632 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 2,536 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 25,983 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,191 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 3,333 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,229 lbs.

LARD.—Acajutla, Salvador, 10,000 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 1,800 lbs.; Beira, E.

Africa, 19,223 lbs.; Bridgetown, W. I., 1,400 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 5,890 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 17,373 lbs.; Cape Town, Cape Colony, 64,225 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 34,570 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 71,073 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 1,796 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 56,500 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 88,371 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 22,262 lbs.; Hull, England, 455,212 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 19,654 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 109,600 lbs.; London, England, 395,592 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 73,908 lbs.; Montevideo, Uruguay, 1,480 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 54,600 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 3,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 52,463 lbs.; Puerto Barrios, C. A., 2,500 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 25,546 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 292,247 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 32,172 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 8,400 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 1,593 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 40,995 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 7,821 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Aarhus, Denmark, 77,477 lbs.; Bridgetown, W. I., 4,805 lbs.; Bristol, England, 9,800 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 13,599 lbs.; Casablanca, Venezuela, 2,062 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 110,000 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 100,898 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,120 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 159,994 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 6,400 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6,295 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,996 lbs.; Kobe, Japan, 6,000 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 7,300 lbs.; London, England, 44,015 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 14,247 lbs.; Puerto, Mexico, 2,000 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 2,000 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 14,372 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 28,990 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Cape Town, Cape Colony, 768 gals.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 6 bbls.

PORK.—Bridgetown, W. I., 64 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 100 bbls.; Georgetown, Br. Guiana, 25 bbls.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 100 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 10 bbls.; Halifax, N. S., 25 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 24 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 20 boxes; Hull, England, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 76 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 65 bbls.; London, England, 10 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 55 bbls.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 37 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 932 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 16 bbls.; Santiago, Cuba, 15 boxes; Valparaiso, Chile, 48 bbls.

PORK SNOUTS.—Bridgetown, W. I., 18 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 100 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Bordeaux, France, 735 pa.; Casablanca, Venezuela, 24 pa.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 48 pa.; Havana, Cuba, 392 es.; Havre, France, 625 pa.; Marseilles, France, 50 pa.; St. Johns, N. F., 3 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to July 31, 1915:

CATTLE.—Bordeaux, France, 1,060 hd.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 20 hd.; St. Nazaire, France, 424 hd.

CURED BEEF.—Beira, E. Africa, 5 bbls.; Belize, Br. Honduras, 7 bbls.; Bridgetown, W. I., 65 bbls.; Callao, Peru, 25 bbls.; Cape Town, Cape Colony, 6 bbls.; Cartagena, Colombia, 38 pa.; Colon, Panama, 29 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 550 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 343 pa.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 18 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 81 pa.; 15 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 tes.; Kingston, W. I., 181 bbls., 9 tes.; Liverpool, England, 25 tes.; London, England, 255 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 9 bbls.; Puerto Barrios, C. A., 50 pa.; St. Johns, N. F., 865 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 78 bbls.

FRESH MEATS.—Cristobal, Panama, 76,917 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 17,031 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,610,113 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Bridgetown, W. I., 29,313 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,200 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,900 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,890 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,125 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 4,600 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San

Domingo, 1,640 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 6,350 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 6,350 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Aarhus, Denmark, 200 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 120 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 2,548 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 150 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 950 tes.; Havre, France, 115 tes.; Liverpool, England, 19,400 bbls.; London, England, 50 tes.; Malmo, Sweden, 750 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 45 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,045 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 200 tes.; Stockholm, Sweden, 510 tes.

STEARINE.—Cartagena, Colombia, 18,348 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 40,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 31,112 lbs.; Havre, France, 94 bbls.; 59,200 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 33,962 lbs.; London, England, 121,479 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 11,252 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 22,520 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—Gothenberg, Sweden, 150 tes.; Havre, France, 100 tes.

TALLOW.—Para, Brazil, 2,257 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Dom., 13,068 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 8,520 lbs.

TONGUES.—Bordeaux, France, 5 tes.; Liverpool, England, 13 bbls.; London, England, 150 cs.

CANNED MEAT.—Beira, E. Africa, 134 cs.; Bridgetown, W. I., 50 cs.; Bristol, England, 810 cs.; Cape Town, Cape Colony, 762 cs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 138 cs.; Genoa, Italy, 27,220 cs.; Havre, France, 1,730 lbs.; Hull, England, 487 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 54 cs.; Leith, Scotland, 75 cs.; Liverpool, England, 1,525 cs.; London, England, 5,830 cs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 60 cs.; Marseilles, France, 10 cs.; Newcastle, England, 461 cs.; Singapore, Strait Settlements, 165 cs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 126 cs.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to July 31, 1915:

BUTTER.—Cristobal, Panama, 14,716 lbs.; Georgetown, Br. Guiana, 600 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 10,830 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 7,768 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 386 lbs.; Hull, England, 101,719 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 800

lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 1,246 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 8,186 lbs.; Puerto Barrios, C. A., 4,710 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 3,200 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 850 lbs.

EGGS.—Hamilton, Bermuda, 38 cs.; London, England, 50 cs.

CHEESE.—Bridgetown, W. I., 902 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 596 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,648 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 13,759 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,066 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 604 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 33,054 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 935 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Dom., 960 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 6,164 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,763 lbs.

ALLEGED DIRTY MEAT CARS.

A highly interesting case has been presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission by B. Frankfeld & Company, and Alfred H. Benjamin, in a complaint of dirty cars, against the New York Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lehigh Valley, Erie, New Jersey Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and Pennsylvania railroad companies. B. Frankfeld & Company are importers of beef, mutton and lamb, chilled and refrigerated, from Argentina, representing the British & Argentine Meat Company. Mr. Benjamin also represents Buenos Aires and Uruguay meat companies.

In the complaint it is alleged that the refrigerator cars furnished by the respondents are dirty, and almost invariably are lacking in floor racks and overhead rails and hooks; that the only occasions upon which they have had good cars have been when cars owned by American packers were furnished them, and that in at least four instances the condition of the other cars have made it neces-

sary for the complainants to contract with packers here, to furnish chilled beef for them, involving a loss of about \$1,900 in each case.

The interesting claim is made in the complaint that Mr. Benjamin has imported 50,000,000 pounds of meat from Argentina and Uruguay since locating in this country three years ago, and that this does not include 150 carloads furnished and sold to American packers in 1914. For the Frankfeld company it is claimed that their importations from Argentina in three years have been 20,000,000 pounds.

Reference to the car float charges of the respondents in New York harbor, prior to the readjustment of August 1, 1915, is made. It is set forth that before that date the complainants were required to pay for a minimum of six cars at \$9 a car, whereas on many occasions they would use only one or two cars, thus losing \$36 each time.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending September 11, 1915, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.	
	Week ending Sept. 11, 1915.	Week ending Sept. 12, 1914.
United Kingdom..	475	207
Continent	10	61
So. & Cen. Am..	329	290
West Indies	280	1,803
Br. No. Am. Col..	519	239
Other countries..	.....	397
Total	1,613	2,570

MEATS, LBS.	
United Kingdom..	7,834,700
Continent	9,940,219
So. & Cen. Am..	58,565
West Indies	127,470
Br. No. Am. Col..	1,225
Other countries..	.....
Total	17,000,179

LARD, LBS.	
United Kingdom..	2,971,310
Continent	4,158,600
So. & Cen. Am..	655,893
West Indies	261,614
Br. No. Am. Col..	23,106
Other countries..	.....
Total	8,070,523

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.	
From—	Pork, bbls.
New York	1,419
Boston	74
New Orleans	120
Montreal .....	.....
Total week	1,613
Previous week	1,782
Two weeks ago	1,190
Cor. week last yr	2,570

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.	
From Nov. 1, '14.	Same time to Sept. 11, '15.
Pork, lbs.	17,273,400
Meats, lbs.	676,364,532
Lard, lbs.	431,585,785

OCEAN FREIGHTS.	
(Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.)	
Reef, tierces	68c.
Pork, barrels	68c.
Racon	68c.
Canned meats	68c.
Lard, tierces	68c.
Tallow	68c.
Cottonseed oil	35c.
Oil Cake	55c.
Butter	113c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.	
(Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.)	
Reef, tierces	68c.
Pork, barrels	68c.
Racon	68c.
Canned meats	68c.
Lard, tierces	68c.
Tallow	68c.
Cottonseed oil	35c.
Oil Cake	55c.
Butter	113c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.	
(Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.)	
Reef, tierces	68c.
Pork, barrels	68c.
Racon	68c.
Canned meats	68c.
Lard, tierces	68c.
Tallow	68c.
Cottonseed oil	35c.
Oil Cake	55c.
Butter	113c.

No rates to Hamburg.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, September 9, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Racon and		Tallow		Beef		Pork		Lard	
	Cake.	Bags.	Oil.	Bbls.	Butter.	Hams.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.
Cloughton, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462	.....	.....	10	11	162	.....	.....	.....
Adriatic, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	200	367	2863	.....	.....	.....	60	300	.....	4390	.....	.....
Saxonia, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2098	.....	.....	.....	97	50	103	.....	.....	.....
Georgie, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1852	.....	.....	.....	5	180	15	6952	.....	.....
St. Paul, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	1778	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenstrae, London .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ardgorn, London .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3220	.....	.....
Francisco, Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1955	910	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	377	.....	.....
Oosterdyk, Rotterdam	21477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Andreas, Rotterdam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2050	.....	.....	.....	.....	773	1820	.....	.....
Veendyk, Rotterdam	550	3030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noordam, Rotterdam	33324	2961	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overdale, Rotterdam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7544	.....	.....	.....	.....	7304	.....	.....	.....
Oscar II, Baltic	3278	2850	30	2750	.....	250	.....	.....	250	190	105	5500	.....	.....
Bergensfjord, Bergen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2915	.....	.....	250	190	105	.....	.....	.....
Jemtland, Gothenberg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Hathor, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
Ardgarrock, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	1055	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Askehall, Havre	1782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eversley, Bordeaux .....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Espagne, Bordeaux .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Sant' Anna, Marseilles .....	.....	.....	.....	2349	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	329	2930	.....	.....
Favignana, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Napoli, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	.....	.....
Ancona, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Tomaso di Savoia, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cretic, Mediterranean	1605	15	916
Total	60411	15295	2626	29120	50	672	791	10321	26705

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HIDES, CALF, TALLOW, GREASE

Correspondence invited from beef slaughterers, large and small

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The more optimistic feeling which has been prevalent in the tallow trade since the beginning of this month was spread recently and a further business been put through in various descriptions but without any special hardening of values. It is still evident that the large tallow buyers are not to be stampeded.

Some attention was given to the decided hardening of cotton oil prices and to the generally steadier tone to the provision list, while old timers again emphasized the fact that the present season of the year should bring about a fair trade. The continued strength abroad did much to encourage holders of tallow.

It appears as though English interests are quite bullish, their stocks having been reduced decidedly. The last auction sale at London resulted in offerings of 1,838 casks, of which 1,682 were taken at prices 9d. above those of the previous week. Some export inquiries are here, principally from Italy, but no actual business has been claimed.

Prime City Tallow was quoted at 5½c. nom., and city specials at 6¼c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been quiet and a trifle easier. A few sales reported on the basis of 9½c. Compound lard makers have been slow in buying, partly due to the rise in cotton oil.

OLEO OIL.—The situation is unchanged with the market steady on small transactions. Extras are quoted at 10@10¼c. and prime at 9@9¼c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT.—The market has been firm in tone. Offerings both on the spot and to arrive are reported limited. Stocks are light. Cochin, 10@10½c. in pipes and 11½@12c. in hhds.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 9¼@9½c.

PALM OIL.—The demand has been fair, while the supplies are not large and offerings from Europe are moderate. Prime red spot, 6½@6¾c.; to arrive, 6½c.; Lagos, spot, 6¾@7c.; to arrive 6¾c.; palm kernel, 10@10¼c.; shipments, 8¾@9c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is dull and about steady. For 20 cold test, 94@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

CORN OIL.—The market is very quiet with small trading reported. Prices quoted at \$5.56@5.75 in car lots. Nominal.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Prices are very steady with limited supplies. Spot is quoted at 6@6¼c.

GREASES.—The market has shown a better tone and some gains have been made in price. Considerable stock was cleared up at the low prices and good qualities have improved. Quotations are nominal as follows: Yellow, 5@5½c. nom.; bone, 4¾@5½c. nom.; house, 5@5½c. nom.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 17,158 quarters, compared to nothing last week, and 1,276 quarters two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 9,285 sheep carcasses, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals included 1,252 cases of canned meat, 11,563 packages of offal, 341 casks of casings, 3,568 bags of tannage, bones, hair, etc., and 294 casks of tripe, all from Argentina and Uruguay.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to September 17, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 119,116 quarters; to the Continent, 72,967 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 60,958 quarters; to the Continent, 300 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending September 11, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 22,400 pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 131/3 cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 197,600 pounds, value averaged 11 cents per pound.

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GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, September 16.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10¾@11c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 10¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 10¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½@17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½@15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10¼c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, September 16.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 19@21c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½c.; city dressed hogs, 12¼c.; city steam lard, 8@8½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17@18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15@16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14@15c.; skinned shoulders, 11c.; Boston butts, 12½@13c.; boneless butts, 15c.; neck rib, 3c.; spareribs, 7c.; lean trimmings, 12½c.; regular trimmings, 10c.; kidneys, 4c.; tails, 5c.; livers, 2c.; snouts, 3c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.; pig tongues, 10c.; frozen loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.

Green Olive Oil Foots

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SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., September 16.—Crude cottonseed oil, 39c. bid the past week; few sales made. Meal and hull market unusually strong at \$27, f. o. b. mills, bid.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., September 16.—Crude cottonseed oil easier; 38c. the best bid. Meal very firm at \$26, f. o. b. common rate points. Hulls strong at \$8, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., September 16.—Cottonseed oil market not quite so strong; 39c. bid for September or October crude. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$26.50; mills generally selling sparingly. Hulls higher at \$4.50@4.75, loose, for September or October delivery.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., September 16.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 38½c. bid, 39c. asked for Texas. Louisiana offerings light owing to delayed starting of many mills. Prime 8 per cent. meal firm at \$28; 7½ per cent. meal, \$1 less. Loose cake, 7 per cent., \$24.50; 8 per cent., \$26.50; all short ton, ship's side, here. Loose hulls, \$6.75; sacked hulls, \$9, New Orleans. It will be nearly thirty days before all mills are running.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 16.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4c. per lb., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 5¼c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 85c. basis 48 per cent.; silicic, \$15@20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, 17c. per lb., in bbls., 2¼c. per lb.

Prime palm oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 8½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 6¾@7c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 9@9½c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 87c. per gal.; green olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8@8¼c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¼@9½c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 11@12c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6¾@7c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6@6¼c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 5¾c. per lb.; corn oil, 6c. per lb.

House grease, 5½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9¾@10¼c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5¾@5½c. per lb.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, September 17.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.67½
Cable transfers.....	4.70¾
Demand sterling.....	4.70¾
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.63
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.63
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight.....	5.88
Bankers' cables.....	5.85
Bankers' checks.....	5.86
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	82¾
Cable transfers.....	—
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	39½
Bankers' sight.....	40¼
Copenhagen—	
Checks.....	25.75

TEXAS SEED SITUATION IS BAD.

Texas cottonseed oil mill men and dealers in cottonseed and its products are seriously perplexed over the condition of the market in Texas and Oklahoma. These men say that \$18 a ton is considered as a fair price for cottonseed, but that \$25 and \$50 a ton is now asked for seed in the principal markets in Texas. The fact that shipping conditions on account of the war would seem to warrant lower prices, but that instead prices have steadily risen, has only added to the perplexity of the situation.

Some Texas oil mill men, it is said, are inclined to the opinion that the cottonseed oil business in Texas is overdone, and this fact, coupled with the short receipts due to the late marketing and decrease in acreage and production, has created a demand for cottonseed that has exerted a strong bullish influence on the market and is the direct cause of the present high prices.

A feature in connection with the existing conditions which causes it to be all the more perplexing is that, although there is a good foreign demand for cottonseed, the crippled shipping facilities make its exportation a serious problem. This, it is argued, should naturally cause an expectation that the domestic market would become overstocked and prices demoralized. From current quotations a directly opposite situation seems to exist.

C. H. Bencini, of Ft. Worth, one of the leading oil mill men in the Southwest, in commenting on the situation, says he is unable to give any tangible reasons for existing conditions on the cottonseed market. He says the crop is responsible for short supplies at this time, and the decreased cotton acreage might have a tendency to bull prices.

Present prices of cottonseed, he says, would make it impossible for cottonseed oil mills to make any money on their products. Usually at this time, he says, there are fully 100 cottonseed buyers in Texas, whereas now it is difficult to find a buyer anywhere. He expressed the opinion that the great number of cottonseed oil mills was the most tangible cause for the present conditions that could be advanced.

BOLL WEEVIL ENTERS GEORGIA.

The Mexican boll weevil, which was discovered in southern and southwestern Georgia recently, has spread to twenty-one counties, State Entomologist Worsham announces. Fields in several other counties are under observation. A meeting was held in Thomasville on Friday to discuss ways and means for fighting the weevil.

The Department of Agriculture, at Washington, has ordered every available cotton demonstration worker in Southeastern Georgia and Florida to aid in halting an advance of the Mexican boll weevil, which has brought the pest to the edge of the valuable Sea Island cotton territory. The wind attending the Galveston storm of a few weeks ago is held responsible for the amazing advance of the weevil. Coming just at the beginning of the migration period the storm carried the weevil from its habitat in Alabama, seventy-five miles into Georgia in a few days. Ordinarily the average is from thirty-five to fifty miles a year.

Watch page 48 for bargains.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending September 16, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were as follows:

From New York—	Week ending Sept. 16, 1915. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.
Auckland, N. Z.....	—	113
Bordeaux, France.....	300	400
Cape Town, Africa.....	114	114
Cartagena, Colombia.....	7	7
Colon, Panama.....	156	308
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	2,850
Demarara, Br. Guiana.....	—	120
Genoa, Italy.....	—	2,400
Glasgow, Scotland.....	150	150
Havana, Cuba.....	34	34
Havre, France.....	300	1,705
Kingston, W. I.....	17	112
Kobe, Japan.....	131	131
Liverpool, England.....	100	300
London, England.....	998	998
Marseilles, France.....	2,200	4,549
Matanzas, W. I.....	34	34
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	1,604	2,108
Nipe, Cuba.....	—	23
Piraeus, Greece.....	100	100
Port Limon, C. R.....	—	40
Port Maria, W. I.....	—	17
Puerto Plata, S. D.....	34	34
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	—	19
Rotterdam, Holland.....	1,897	7,888
St. Thomas, W. I.....	495	495
Sanchez, San Dom.....	—	54
Santiago, Cuba.....	45	108
Santos, S. D.....	666	666
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	65
Trinidad, Island of.....	—	5
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	11	11
Total.....	9,393	25,958

From New Orleans—			
Christiania, Norway.....	—	2,735	
Frontera, Mexico.....	5	5	
Gothenberg, Sweden.....	—	400	
Havana, Cuba.....	100	100	
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	100	100	
Total.....	205	3,340	

	Week ending Sept. 16, 1915. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.	Same period, 1914. Bbls.
Recapitulation—			
From New York.....	9,393	25,958	15,647
From New Orleans.....	205	3,340	500
From Norfolk and Newport News.....	—	—	200
From San Francisco.....	—	—	43
From all other ports.....	—	—	109
Total.....	9,598	29,298	16,499

ADDITIONAL COTTON OIL EXPORTS.

The following exports of cottonseed oil for the season ending August 31, 1915, which were not reported in time to be added to The National Provisioner's table appearing in the issue of September 4, are here given:

To Canada, from the customs district of Michigan, for the month of August, 5,326 bbls. Total to Canada for the season, 48,802 bbls.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Official government reports of exports of cottonseed oil for the month of June estimate exports from the various customs districts as follows: Georgia, 9,386 bbls.; New York, 44,577 bbls.; Virginia, 927 bbls.; Galveston, 41 bbls.; New Orleans, 9,012 bbls.; Iaredo, 10 bbls.; Michigan, 1,518 bbls.; St. Lawrence, 8 bbls.; Vermont, 1 bbl.; total, June, 1915, 65,467 bbls.; same month, 1914, 17,037 bbls.; total season to June 30, 1915, 766,881 bbls.; same period last year, 447,305 bbls.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Active Trade with Higher Markets—Hard to Buy Crude Oil and Seed—Speculators Lead the Advance—Consuming Inquiry May Be Checked—Sentiment Bullish on Small Crop Ideas—Lard Position Firmer.

The extent of the advance in cotton oil has really taken many interests unawares. Instead of urgent liquidation of crude oil by the South, there has been clamoring for it. The basis has steadily improved and mills had their 40c. ideas materialize with the exhaustion of less patience than was thought requisite.

An active speculative demand has done much to lift oil values. The buying which was apparently led by Texas interests, was superseded by other absorption credited to the South, West and Wall Street. The demand from the latter quarter has not been of negligible volume; it was made possible through a measure by the fact that traders have gathered large profits in their speculative operations in cotton and stocks.

The buying in the market was more general than for some time. Shorts did much toward establishing new highs. A portion of the demand emanated from interests who have done very little for the past few seasons. It was learned that their re-entry on the bull

side was predicated solely on the theory that the cotton crop is small and the oil supplies will be insufficient.

Quite a little prominence has been given the 12,000,000 bale cotton crop estimates and the prospective loss of perhaps more than 800,000 bbls. in the available supplies of oil this season as compared with those a year ago. This is not noticeably offset materially by the carryover of the past season, and whether the export trade is to be curtailed drastically remains to be seen. It is a fact that shipments so far this season have been quite liberal even though these cannot be accepted as a criterion.

There is ground for a little optimism relative to the probable exports of cotton oil however. Some foreigners seemed willing to pay the relatively high prices for our oil during the week. Without doubt the strengthening of foreign oils has been a factor in the export inquiry here. Moreover, the English and French financiers here at present to negotiate a big loan for the purpose of stabilizing foreign exchange are expected to announce a plan very soon whereby the general export trade of the United States will be benefited.

The feeling in the oil trade has undergone

a phenomenal change. Less than a few weeks ago, there remained confidence in 4½c. spot oil at New York. At this writing there is talk of 8c. oil. The ruling price is not viewed as unwarrantably high, but some consideration must be given to the Southern conditions. Of course, holders of oil are entitled to what they can receive and they are expected to market conservatively, but it is only fair to assume that there will be more or less liquidation of seed and oil on the occasional advances. A basis of more 40c. for immediate shipment crude and about \$30 for seed is obviously attractive to some mills and farmers, and consumers might easily restrict their requirements in the event of further material advances at this stage.

Some members of the soap trade have voiced the opinion that cotton oil is not tempting to them at about the prevailing quotations. There are also complaints from compound lard makers, who assert that with their product selling at from 7 to 7¼c., and oleo stearine at about 10c., the payment of high cotton oil values is inconsistent. A comparison of values shows that spot oil during the week was quoted at higher than 6.35 against about 5.95 a year ago, whereas lard was almost 1c. a lb. under last year, when

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New Orleans
St. Louis

the basis was approximately 9c. The difference between compound lard and pure lard is about 1c. a lb., but to this time there is no concrete evidence of the consumption of the cheaper product having been greatly interfered with. In some quarters a more cheerful sentiment prevails as to the intrinsic value of pure lard and the general provision situation.

Closing prices, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1915.—Spot, \$6.01@6.15; September, \$5.98@6.00; October, \$6.02@6.05; November, \$6.02@6.03; December, \$6.07@6.09; January, \$6.16@6.17; February, \$6.27@6.30; March, \$6.36@6.38; April, \$6.42@6.48. Futures closed 4 to 8 advance. Sales were: October, 100, \$6.05@6.05; November, 1,200, \$6.04@6; December, 100, \$6.09@6.09; January, 1,500, \$6.17@6.12; February, 300, \$6.27@6.27; March, 1,600, \$6.39@6.35. Total sales, 4,800 bbls. Good off, \$5.80; off, \$5.70; reddish off, \$5.50; winter, \$6@7; summer, \$6@7; prime crude S. E., September, \$4.93 bid; prime crude Valley, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, September 13, 1915.—Spot, \$6.05@6.20; September, \$6.05@6.15; October, \$6.10@6.12; November, \$6.11@6.12; December, \$6.13@6.15; January, \$6.23@6.24; February, \$6.30@6.31; March, \$6.38@6.39; April, \$6.49@6.50. Futures closed 2 to 9 advance. Sales were: October, 3,100, \$6.16@6.10; November, 2,100, \$6.14@6.10; December, 4,000, \$6.15@6.10; January, 5,000, \$6.24@6.19; February, 400, \$6.30; March, 7,300, \$6.40@6.36; April, 800, \$6.49@6.48. Total sales, 22,700 bbls. Good off, \$5.90@6.15; off, \$5.80@6.10; reddish off, \$5.70@6.10; winter, \$6.20@7; summer, \$6@7; prime crude, S. E., September, \$5.07 sales; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, September 14, 1915.—Spot, \$6.30@6.40; September, \$6.34@6.36; October, \$6.25@6.26; November, \$6.24@6.26; December, \$6.28@6.29; January, \$6.37@6.38; February, \$6.42@6.50; March, \$6.52@6.54; April, \$6.55@6.65. Futures closed 6 to 29 advance. Sales were: September, 1,500, \$6.35@6.18; October, 1,600, \$6.26@6.25; November, 1,100, \$6.25@6.14; December, 1,200, \$6.30@6.16; January, 7,700, \$6.38@6.25; February, 200, \$6.33@6.33; March, 10,000, \$6.54@6.40. Total sales, 23,300 bbls. Good off, \$5.90; off, \$5.80; reddish off, \$5.65; winter, \$6.50@7; summer, \$6.40@7; prime crude, S. E., September, \$5.13@5.33; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, September 15, 1915.—Spot, \$6.35@6.50; September, \$6.35@6.40; October, \$6.26@6.30; November, \$6.26@6.30; December, \$6.32@6.35; January, \$6.39@6.40; February, \$6.49@6.51; March, \$6.58@6.60; April, \$6.68@6.70. Futures closed 1 to 13 advance. Sales were: Spot, 300, \$6.39; September, 900, \$6.37; October, 2,600, \$6.27@6.18; November, 2,000, \$6.26@6.18; December, 2,500, \$6.33@6.25; January, 14,600, \$6.41@6.31; February, 200, \$6.48; March, 7,500, \$6.60@6.48; April, 200, \$6.68. Total sales, 30,500 bbls. Good off, \$6@6.40; off, \$5.90@6.40; reddish off, \$5.70@6.30; winter, \$6.50@7.50; summer, \$6.50@7.50; prime crude, S. E., September, \$5.33 sales; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, September 16, 1915.—Spot, \$6.15; September, \$6.17@6.20; October, \$6.17@6.20; November, \$6.18@6.20; December, \$6.21@6.23; January, \$6.26@6.27; February, \$6.34@6.38; March, \$6.46@6.47; April, \$6.56@6.58. Futures closed 8 to 15 decline. Sales were: September, 1,200, \$6.23@6.19; October, 800, \$6.18@6.15; November, 400, \$6.25@6.17; December, 3,000, \$6.30@6.21; January, 8,400, \$6.33@6.26; February, 300, \$6.42@6.36; March, 5,100, \$6.50@6.44; April, 400, \$6.58@6.57. Total sales, 19,600 bbls. Good off, \$6@6.22; off, \$5.85@6.20; reddish off, \$5.70@6.20; winter, \$6.40@7.50; summer, \$6.40@7.50; prime crude, S. E., \$5.13@5.27.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

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FOREIGN MARKET FOR COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

Trade Opportunities in Various Parts of the World

By Dr. Thos. H. Norton, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—In 1908 this bureau published a very full report on the market for cottonseed products in foreign countries, which aided materially in extending the sales of American oil and oil cake. More recent information collected by consular officers at various points in regard to the opportunities for increasing the export trade in the two articles is here summarized.]

Austria.

On March 1, 1906, the Austrian tariff on imports of cottonseed oil in barrels, etc., was raised from \$19.30 to \$81.20 per metric ton. The duty on oil in bottles and small containers was fixed at \$97.40. This almost prohibitive rate was intended to favor the growth of the domestic oil-crushing industry, which it has done to a slight extent.

It dealt, however, a serious blow to the flourishing demand in Austria-Hungary for American cottonseed oil. The value of this import was \$1,631,000 in the fiscal year 1906. It sank to \$49,000 in 1907. Since then it has regained the lost ground to some extent. It amounted to \$10,000 in 1910 and \$555,000 in 1912. The average value during the past five years was \$328,600.

The domestic manufacture has been stimulated to a certain degree, but it has never been able to meet the demands of the market in Austria-Hungary for cottonseed oil. A large mill in Lobositz, Bohemia, has kept up a steady manufacture, using Egyptian seed imported via Hamburg. Its output of cake has been sent almost entirely to Silesia in Germany. The value of cottonseed cake has never been duly appreciated in the Dual Monarchy, and no appreciable market has been offered for American cake.

Lowered Tariff on Cottonseed Oil.

On January 24, 1915, the Austrian Government reduced the tariff on cottonseed oil in barrels, etc., to 150 crowns (\$30.45) per metric ton (\$1.38 per 100 pounds). By special permit oil for industrial purposes pays 120 crowns (\$24.36).

This is possibly a war measure and of temporary duration. Should it, however, be retained at the close of the present conflict, the way will certainly be opened for a large and profitable export of this article to the Monarchy. The extent of our export thither during the past nine years, despite the high tariff, shows the possibilities of the market under normal conditions with the recently reduced duty. It shows also that it has not been possible to create a domestic industry adequate to meet the actual demand.

Switzerland.

The market for cottonseed oil still continues to be very limited in Switzerland. A certain amount of American oil is consumed, but the amount is small and does not seem to increase. Olive oil and walnut oil are the favorite edible oils. The former retails in Geneva at 20.1 cents per pound, the latter at 22.8 cents, while cottonseed oil is quoted at 10.5 cents.

The consumption of cottonseed cake and meal is also extremely limited. A small amount is imported from France and used to feed stock in winter.

Consular officers in Switzerland express the opinion that there are possibilities for a much larger trade in both oil and cake if direct personal effort were exerted to build up a market.

Switzerland imports annually edible oils valued at nearly \$800,000, and oil cake of various sorts valued at over \$1,000,000. France and Italy are the chief sources of supply. There is a field here worthy of more careful study by American manufacturers.

South Africa.

The consulate at Port Elizabeth reports that cottonseed oil is now used extensively in South Africa, especially by natives and

The Procter & Gamble Co.

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Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

Asiatics, for frying fish. The higher grade, invoiced as salad oil, at prices ranging from 63 to 70 cents per gallon, comes chiefly from the United States. A lower grade of edible oil is invoiced at 60 to 61 cents. It is supplied in about equal amounts by the United States and by Great Britain.

The net landed cost of oil, after payment of duty, etc., ranges from 82 to 90 cents per

gallon. The customary import package is a case containing two tins of 4 gallons each. A small quantity has been imported in cases containing 10 one-gallon tins, and also in barrels.

There is a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem on imports of edible cottonseed oil. Oil for manufacturing purposes enters duty free. Thus far none has been imported for industrial use. British oil enjoys a preferential reduction of 3 per cent. ad valorem.

The white population still has a marked prejudice against the use of cottonseed oil, regarding it as distinctly inferior to the current animal fats. As the latter are very expensive in South Africa, it is felt that much could be accomplished by advertising, and cooking demonstrations to remove this prejudice and increase the demand for the cotton product.

Exports of American cottonseed oil to South Africa have averaged annually in value \$110,000 during the four years past, 1911-1914. The average was \$70,000 during the preceding four years. There is no demand in South Africa for cottonseed cake.

Cuba.

The market for American cottonseed oil in Cuba continues to be excellent. The average annual value of the shipments thither, during the two years 1913-14, was \$361,000. During the three years preceding it was \$191,000.

Efforts have been made to find a market there for cottonseed cake, but not with much success. The sale of American cake in Cuba reached \$57,000 in 1907. Since then it has been unimportant, as low as \$350 in one year. The average for the past five years has been \$6,700.

The limited use has been chiefly as a fertilizer, in the form of meal, for tobacco and for pineapples. In the case of the former it has not proved to be successful. Pineapple

growers find it helpful to prevent the "sanding" of the fruit. When placed around plants it has a tendency to form a crust, and thus to hinder particles of soil from being blown into the fruit. The action here is mechanical, the application as a fertilizer being of subordinate importance. No duty is levied upon oil cake intended for use as a fertilizer.

There is a duty of \$4.68 per metric ton on the cake when imported for use as a stock food. The consulate general at Havana reports, however, that there is little hope of securing a market in Cuba for cottonseed cake to be used for this purpose.

Dairy men do not find it profitable to feed grain or oil cake to their cattle, and it is not considered desirable to furnish this class of food to horses and mules. Hogs are fed principally on palm nuts and on tubers, such as the sweet potato, cassava, and melanga, with the addition of a little corn for the final stage of fattening. The nut of the royal palm, found everywhere in the island, is the cheapest food with high protein content for hogs which can be secured. Usually the only cost is that involved in gathering the nuts.

(To be continued.)

MOTOR TRUCK FOR HARD HAULING.

In former days all the celite taken from the Kiesselguhr quarries at Lompoc, Cal., was hauled to the drying yards by mule teams, and eventually the finished product, silocel, as well. Motor trucks were not used because the digging away of the mountain itself makes permanent roads impractical. A 2½-ton KisselKar truck was put into service, however, and has proved itself capable of taking every grade and every condition of loose roadbed without pause, moving far more rapidly than mule teams and carrying many times as much.

Cottonseed Products Associations.

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OCEAN FREIGHTS AGAIN RISING.

After a slackening in freight rates for export commerce during the summer months, the heavy increase expected for the autumn is now becoming evident, according to shippers and brokers. The last week has seen a marked gain in rates quoted for October and November, while ship owners are hesitating to let space far ahead, due to the uncertainty of the situation and the belief that still higher prices may be commanded.

The rise in rates recently, says the New York Journal of Commerce, is the result of heavier shipments of grain, as the Western crops are harvested and the rapidly increasing demand of other nations for American coal, following the enforcement of the British embargo. One of the largest grain yields in the history of the country is now beginning to be available for European granaries. The coal dumps at Newport News record enormously greater shipments of coal, while many of the coal railroads are preparing for unusual demands from South America, France, Russia and Italy in Europe.

Authoritative comments on rates are couched in the following words: "The market is stronger, with increasing rates in all directions." In evidence of this stiffening, rates on grain shipments from September 7 to September 11, increased from 12 pence a bushel to 13, from New York to Liverpool. One penny gain is noted also to Manchester. On rates to London, the increase is from 12 to 14 pence, while the rates to Glasgow show the significant advance from 12 to 15 pence, or 25 per cent.

Increases in provision rates run on an average from 60 shillings a ton on September 7 to 68 shillings on September 11 to Liverpool, Manchester, London, Glasgow, Bristol and Hull. Gains are likewise recorded on shipments to other European ports. A steady demand prevails in transatlantic and South American trades, while there are light offerings of tonnage for both prompt and forward delivery.

In spite of the general increase in rates, certain elements in the shipping world take a bearish view. They point to the features which might cause a slackening in future freight charges. The demoralized condition of foreign exchange is mentioned as a factor which may reduce foreign buying in the United States. With English exchange at an abnormally low figure and Russian, French and Italian bills dropping in company, it is recognized as conceivable that foreign purchasers may be dissuaded from placing heavy orders here. The natural result of this would be a lowering in freight demand. Considerable interest is shown in the visit of the Anglo-French commission to New York to find a remedy for the weakness in foreign bills.

Attention is also called to the expectation that the Allies will shortly release from 200 to 400 steamers now engaged in war service. This volume of tonnage, thrown upon the market at a time when rates are mounting would cause a reaction in quotations. At the present writing coal exportation is pointed to as the sustaining factor in the shipping market.

A further uncertain element in the freight situation is the relation which the coming cotton crop will bear to ocean commerce. As

yet there is little apparent demand for cotton tonnage. The action of the British Government in placing cotton on the list of contraband has greatly restricted shipments to the neutral countries of northern Europe, on the suspicion that the staple might be intended ultimately for use by the Teutonic allies. This has cut off the usual demand for about three million bales of the American product. A compensating factor is mentioned in the use of cotton for the manufacture of war supplies. It has been variously estimated that around one million bales annually are now consumed in the production of high explosives by the Allies.

A part of the increase in freight rates is accounted for by the fact that owners ask demurrage, as congestion at European ports frequently results in delayed delivery.

CATTLE TICK AREA CLEARED.

Nine thousand three hundred and six square miles of territory in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina were freed from quarantine for cattle tick on September 15, by an order just signed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The territories freed are those in which the counties, the State and the Department of Agriculture, working in co-operation, have eradicated the tick which causes Texas fever by systematic dipping of cattle in an arsenical bath.

The territory just released makes a total territory of 262,469 square miles freed from the tick since 1906, when systematic work to get rid of this cattle pest was undertaken. As the original territory under quarantine for the cattle tick was 741,515 square miles, more than one-third of the territory infested has been cleaned.

Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee have succeeded in completely wiping out the cattle tick. In Tennessee 42 counties were infested. California and Virginia also are now practically free from the pest. Figures from other States, however, are not so favorable, as is shown by the fact that in North Carolina but 59 per cent. of the infested territory has been cleaned up. After North Carolina comes South Carolina with 53 per cent., Mississippi with 47 per cent., Oklahoma with 42 per cent., Arkansas with 25 per cent., Texas with 22 per cent., and Georgia with 18 per cent. Louisiana is next to last, with only 4 per cent., and Florida has not as yet succeeded in freeing any portion of the 47 counties which were infected in 1906.

In territory already released there are about 4,500,000 cattle. To free these it has cost about 72 cents per head, a little over half of which has been borne by the United States Government. In return for this outlay the losses from Texas fever in this territory have been done away with altogether, the grade of the cattle markedly improved, and the value increased.

In the thick belt at the present time, it is said, the value of beef-bred cattle at weaning time is \$10 to \$16 a head below the quarantine line, and above the quarantine line in free territory the value is \$27.50 to \$33.50 per head. The losses from Texas fever are difficult to estimate, because they are sustained largely by owners of small herds who do not report deaths from this cause. It is no uncommon thing, however, for herds to suffer a loss from 10 to 50 per cent. of their

numbers, and in some counties the total loss has been estimated by stock-owners to be as high as \$150,000 in 1914. This loss, it must be remembered, is repeated year after year, and will continue to be repeated as long as the tick remains.

It is probable, however, that in future the work of eradication can be done more cheaply because of the large amount of educational work already accomplished. The actual expense of dipping is very small. The cement and lumber required for a dipping vat should cost from \$40 to \$60. The labor is usually contributed by the farmers who are to use the vat. The owner of 50 head of cattle can afford to build his own vat, and where the herds are smaller than this it is easy to arrange for a community vat. From 60 to 125 of these are required in an ordinary farming county. To charge the bath with arsenic and maintain it through the summer cost about 3½ cents a head.

THE POTASH SITUATION.

The potash market has latterly shown some signs of reaction, although no actual sales are reported at a figure much below the maximum prices that have been paid.

The floating supply of muriate of potash has been reduced to a minimum, and what is left for sale seems to be in pretty strong hands. The present asking price ranges from \$245 to \$300, but a sale or two are reported to have been closed at \$235 and \$240. The consumption of muriate on the part of powder, saltpeter, potassium chlorate and potassium bichromate concerns keeps up very well and quite some muriate has lately gone into caustic potash, for which there is a good demand even at present high prices.

The market for sulphate of potash is practically confined to the fertilizer trade, while muriate of potash has many other outlets. It has been noticed that the margin between muriate and sulphate prices is shrinking gradually. This is accounted for by the fact that the supply of sulphate of potash is extremely limited and that fertilizer manufacturers catering to the citrus tree and vegetable trade in many cases are confronted with the necessity of procuring some sulphate at almost any price. Sales are reported at prices ranging from \$220 to \$225 a ton.

There is much speculation in the fertilizer trade as to the probable length of the war. The hope that a fresh supply of potash salts from Germany may be available before next spring is about given up, and it is the general belief that higher prices for potash salts will again prevail before very long.—American Fertilizer.

HYDRAULIC PRESS WINS PRIZES.

The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company of Mount Gilead, Ohio, manufacturers of hydraulic presses and pumps, has been awarded two prizes by the International Jury of Awards on behalf of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. These prizes are as follows: First, the grand prize from the Department of Agriculture for press machines. Second, the gold medal from the Department of Machinery for forcing and bending presses and equipment. This is a triumph for this company, which has long made a specialty of hydraulic press building.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, September 17.—Market steady. Western steam, \$8.75 nom.; Middle West, \$8.20@8.30; city steam, 8@8½c.; refined Continent, \$9.30; South American, \$9.45; Brazil, kegs, \$10.45; compound, 7½@7¾c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, September 17.—Copra fabrique, 111 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 113 fr.; copra edible, — fr

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, September 17.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 140 s.; pork, prime mess, 100s.; shoulders, square, 63s. 9d.; New York, 57s. 9d.; picnic, 48s. 3d.; hams, long, 72s.; American cut, 72s. 3d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 82s.; long clear, 76s.; short backs, 67s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 71s. Lard, spot prime, 43s.; American refined, 28-lb. boxes, 48s.; October, 47s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 35s. 6d.; choice, 35s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 76s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 35s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was barely steady with moderate pressure on rather slow cash demand.

Stearine.

The market has been quiet with values about steady. Oleo is quoted at 9¾c.

Tallow.

The market was dull and steady. City is quoted at 5½c. and special at 6¼c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active and weak with the lower lard and cotton markets. There were some reports of larger crude offerings.

Market closed 4 to 8 points lower. Sales, 17,900 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.10@6.40. Crude, Southeast, \$5.07@5.20. Closing quotations on futures: September, \$6.10@6.20; October, \$6.12@6.13; November, \$6.10@6.11; December, \$6.13@6.14; January, \$6.18@6.20; February, \$6.30@6.31; March, \$6.39@6.40; April, \$6.49@6.55; good off oil, \$6@6.20; off oil, \$5.85@6.15; red off oil, \$5.70@6.15; winter oil, \$6.25@7; summer white oil, \$6.25@7.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, September 17.—Hog market dull and steady to 5c. lower than yesterday's average. Bulk of prices, \$6.85@7.85; light, \$7.40@8.20; mixed, \$6.70@8.15; heavy, \$6.40@7.70; rough heavy, \$6.40@6.60; Yorkers, \$8.05@8.15; pigs, \$6@7.60; cattle prospects steady; heaves, \$6.25@10.40; cows and heifers, \$5@8.50; Texas steers, \$6.50@7.60; Western, \$6.80@9. Sheep market prospects slow and steady; sheep native, \$5.25@5.75; yearlings, \$6.25@7; lambs, \$6.25@8.80; Western, \$6.50@8.75.

Kansas City, September 17.—Hogs slow, at \$6.35@8.

South Omaha, September 17.—Hogs weak, at \$6.50@7.65.

Buffalo, September 17.—Hogs lower; on sale, 400 at \$8.20@8.60.

St. Louis, September 17.—Hogs steady, at \$7.35@8.30.

Sioux City, September 17.—Hogs steady, at \$6.50@7.75.

Louisville, September 17.—Hogs steady, at \$7.75@8.05.

Indianapolis, September 17.—Hogs lower, at \$8.20@8.25.

St. Joseph, September 17.—Hogs slow, at \$6.75@8.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	9,520	14,600	14,879
Swift & Co.	8,162	7,700	18,198
S. & S. Co.	5,332	6,400	7,588
Morris & Co.	6,515	6,400	5,796
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,593	4,300	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby...	1,596	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	418	3,000	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 3,600 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 5,000 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,000 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,100 hogs; others, 1,500 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,574	5,322	4,966
Fowler Packing Co.	504	...	2,748
S. & S. Co.	3,151	2,823	7,403
Swift & Co.	2,584	3,736	8,730
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,716	404	2,642
Morris & Co.	2,765	3,113	4,829
Others	140	578	89

B. Balling, 31 cattle; Blount, 510 cattle, 1,478 hogs and 301 sheep; Heil Packing Co., 531 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 211 cattle; S. Kraus, 115 cattle; L. Levy, 89 cattle; I. Meyer, 361 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 295 cattle and 999 hogs; M. Rice, 175 cattle and 1,816 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 349 hogs; E. Storm, 37 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 13 cattle.

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,763	3,324	5,075
Swift & Co.	5,120	5,433	16,841
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,895	6,671	12,056
Armour & Co.	4,547	5,954	14,513
Swartz & Co.	...	2,928	...
J. W. Murphy	...	7,434	...
Lincoln Packing Co., 50 cattle and 74 hogs; South Omaha Packing Co., 20 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 17 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 177 hogs.			

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,900	3,613	1,401
Swift & Co.	2,572	4,957	2,293
Armour & Co.	3,053	5,414	2,722
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	483	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	993	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	162	992	...
Heil Packing Co.	...	36	...
Krey Packing Co.	13	...	...
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	41	290	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	...	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	286	...
Others	1,383	10,551	3,264

THIS MAN SAVES THE SMELL.

Those proverbial packinghouse geniuses who say they save everything but the "smell" have been bested at their own game, this time by a Wisconsin farmer named Peter C. Swartz. Every farmer who runs his plant efficiently knows that try as he may it also has a few by-products which seem unavoidably destined to waste. Heretofore the odor from his auto has been ranked in the category of wasted by-products. But no longer. All that is changed now. Mr. Swartz has found an eminently respectable use for the trailing by-product of his touring car. He uses it to asphyxiate gophers in his alfalfa fields. He says it beats traps, poison, rifles, carbon bisulphide and blunderbusses. When he finds a village of gophers he attaches a rubber hose to the exhaust of his purring motor and connects with the den of the rodents. When the burrows are full of auto smoke the holes are stopped up, and there sleep gophers forever after.—Chicago Breed-ers' Gazette.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	9,000	2,000
Kansas City	200	1,000	...
Omaha	100	4,000	...
St. Louis	800	4,000	1,000
St. Joseph	...	2,000	200
Sioux City	100	3,000	...
St. Paul	800	900	300
Oklahoma City	200	300	...
Fort Worth	400	300	300
Milwaukee	25	200	...
Denver	100	...	...
Louisville	100	850	47
Cudahy	...	100	...
Wichita	...	593	...
Indianapolis	600	2,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	500
Cincinnati	400	800	200
Buffalo	750	1,800	1,400
Cleveland	60	1,000	600
New York	335	1,063	2,255
Toronto, Canada	200	...	...

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1915.

Chicago	19,000	31,000	22,000
Kansas City	25,000	5,500	22,000
Omaha	10,000	3,500	42,000
St. Louis	9,300	7,500	1,000
St. Joseph	3,200	4,000	10,000
Sioux City	7,000	3,000	4,000
St. Paul	8,300	1,400	4,000
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,000	3,000
Fort Worth	3,500	3,200	400
Milwaukee	...	602	...
Denver	2,300	200	1,100
Louisville	5,400	3,000	1,045
Detroit	...	380	...
Cudahy	...	200	...
Wichita	...	134	...
Indianapolis	1,350	3,000	250
Pittsburgh	2,000	7,000	8,500
Cincinnati	2,500	5,500	1,100
Buffalo	4,000	15,000	8,000
Cleveland	1,200	3,000	4,000
New York	3,776	4,796	17,468
Toronto, Canada	3,247	197	820

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1915.

Chicago	4,000	12,000	15,000
Kansas City	18,000	9,500	15,000
Omaha	4,500	6,000	41,000
St. Louis	8,000	6,500	2,000
St. Joseph	4,000	5,000	10,000
Sioux City	2,000	4,000	500
St. Paul	2,700	2,700	2,100
Fort Worth	4,000	...	...
Milwaukee	500	1,501	700
Louisville	200	1,500	303
Detroit	...	450	...
Cudahy	...	1,500	...
Wichita	...	1,574	...
Indianapolis	...	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	400	1,500	300
Buffalo	500	2,500	400
Cleveland	60	1,000	1,600
New York	597	1,080	3,860

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915.

Chicago	12,000	19,000	12,000
Kansas City	6,000	5,000	15,000
Omaha	6,700	7,000	35,000
St. Louis	3,500	5,400	...
St. Joseph	1,800	4,500	5,000
Sioux City	2,000	3,000	1,500
St. Paul	3,100	2,700	1,000
Oklahoma City	400	1,600	...
Fort Worth	2,200	2,500	200
Milwaukee	100	4,504	100
Denver	600	400	500
Louisville	300	800	41
Detroit	...	1,500	...
Cudahy	...	500	...
Wichita	...	1,163	...
Indianapolis	750	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	500
Cincinnati	800	2,800	1,800
Buffalo	400	2,100	1,200
Cleveland	100	1,000	1,000
New York	2,415	3,591	4,218
Toronto, Canada	570	1,036	2,021

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1915.

Chicago	4,500	18,000	9,000
Kansas City	2,500	4,000	10,000
Omaha	2,900	5,200	22,500
St. Louis	3,000	4,000	1,000
St. Joseph	1,300	6,000	10,000
Sioux City	800	3,300	400
St. Paul	...	1,400	...
Milwaukee	...	1,762	...
Louisville	...	1,355	322
Detroit	...	5,400	...
Cudahy	...	400	...
Wichita	...	372	...
Indianapolis	...	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	500
Cincinnati	1,000	2,300	1,200
Buffalo	350	2,600	1,400
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	709	1,458	2,446

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1915.

Chicago	2,000	13,000	7,000
Kansas City	1,000	2,000	10,000
Omaha	900	4,000	15,500
St. Louis	1,300	4,000	1,000
St. Joseph	500	2,500	5,000
Sioux City	500	2,700	100
Fort Worth	1,250	1,600	300
St. Paul	1,900	2,700	700
Oklahoma City	150	2,000	...

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The packer market is more active and all varieties are selling. The packers made concessions in some instances to induce trading.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The early days of the week were devoid of trading. Late in the period close to 40,000 branded and native steers moved. The branded and native steers traded in went at slightly less money. Tanners were successful in their efforts to get goods at less money. Two packers did the business and the rest of the killers held to their former firm views. The situation is considered steady to strong on the new levels of value. Packers claim to have renewed inquiry since the publication of the trades late in the week. Operators in close touch with the situation are of the opinion that branded hide prices, especially in steers, will remain stationary unless something unforeseen arises. Rates of native hides, however, are not expected to be maintained. The kill of native cattle has been real good all summer and as the fall and winter slaughter of these kinds is large, it is expected to have an influence on future native rates. Packers take-off now is of good proportions and arrivals of cattle at the various markets show up well for such splendid weather as is now being served. Native steers sold late in the week at 26¼c., two buyers being in on the trade. About 7,000 were involved. Most tanners have been bidding 26c. for the past several weeks and they still hope to get hides at their views. Unsold packers are inclined to talk 26½c. as they have very few hides at their views. Texas steers went in several transactions at 23c. for an aggregate of about 10,000 heavy weight hides of July and August salting. Lights last sold at 23c. and extreme lights at 22½c. Killers talk these prices, as they have very few for sales. Butt branded steers sold off ½c., about four cars of August take-off going at 23c. This is in line with reductions effected east. Former business here was at 23½c. Stocks are not burdensome but this class of cattle will be coming with more freedom from now on. Colorado steers went at 22c., about 10,000 hides of July and August slaughter moving at that figure. Branded cows were not sold. Last trades were at 22¾c. Killers ask this figure and say they have not enough unsold to cause them to listen to talks of less money. The nominal market is considered at 22 to 22½c. based on reductions in other grades of hides. Heavy cows were inquired for and bids at 24c. were rejected. Last known trades were at 25c. This is considered the nominal market. Light native cows are in rather large unsold supply and while sellers do not admit it, are causing them some concern regarding disposal. Last trades were at 24c., one killer having cleared out his holdings. Others are talking 25c., but it is believed would welcome last sale figure. Native bulls were not moved. The nominal market is uncertain. Only one killer has any unsold and those are of December kill. Nominal values are considered at 20 to 21c. last trades were at 21½c. Branded bulls were at 16½c. for about 7,000 current and back salting heavy average northern hides. About 2,000 similar hides of a little better average moved at 16¾c. Light average southern bulls are held up to 18c., but well posted operators do not think they will bring that much.

Later.—Market active. Ten thousand September branded cows sold at 22c., four cars of September heavy native cows brought 24c., three cars of September native steers sold at 26c., and 10,000 light native cows were let go at 22¼c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Some strength developed in country hides during the early days of the period under review. Activities were renewed, but there was no continuance. The demand fell off early and quietness prevailed throughout the declining days of the week. Sellers maintained their firm attitude toward the market and were able to get their views as we go to press on a moderate amount of business. All selections of country hides except bulls and branded sold in the trading reported. Prices are the same as prevailed in the preceding week. Tanners have been unable to effect any reductions or make any impressions on sellers' bullish views. The best hides of the year are coming forward and will continue to do so until midwinter. Collectors here are inclined to lay away some of the cheaper lots they have been able to purchase of late, feeling sure that they will be a good speculation. Heavy steers were moved in connection with cows at 19½ and 20c. as to descriptions. Some sold at more money, transactions at 21c. and 21½c. being whispered of for all number one hides suitable for whole hide leather. Trades at 19½ to 20c., however, were for regular gradings running well for ones. Heavy cows brought 19¼c. freely early in the week. Some better than original run sold at 20c. and all ones went at 21 to 21½c. for eastern whole hide account. Trades through the week aggregated about 6,000 hides. Buffs were taken at 19½c. for a couple of cars of current receipts in original quality. About three cars of seconds sold alone at 18c. Other dealers refused this business. It is said buffs are offered at 19c. but Kinzie street sellers demand 19¼c. firmly. The situation in the country is slow. All weights of seasonable hides have sold as low as 18c. delivered basis, but the majority of the transactions lately has been at 18½ to 18¾c. delivered basis. Extremes sold at 20c. late in the week. Several cars of current stock moved without restrictions as to ones. Patent leather quality is quoted at 20½c. Sales are reported from the east in western patent leather extremes at 20½ to 20¾c. Supplies of extremes are said to be small and receipts do not contain many of this weight hide. It is believed, however, that some operators are speculating on these prime hides for a better market in the winter months. Branded cows were featureless. The prominent buyers of these hides are not interested for the time being. The nominal market for country cows is considered 16½c. flat basis. Country packer hides are quoted up to 19c. Chicago basis as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls continue quiet. Last trades in current quality were at 16c. Some are offered at 16½c. without attracting attention. Country packer bulls are quoted at 17½ to 18c.; city packers 18 to 19c. nominal. Kipskins were not active. Country run is quoted at 20 to 20½c., with the inside considered nearer the actual market for business. Last trades were at 20½c.; city skins quoted at 21c. last paid and packers at 21½c. last realized for current kill.

CALFSKINS were quiet. Holders are endeavoring to get more money. First salted local city skins last sold at 21c., but are held at 21½c. for further business. Outside city skins last sold at 20½c.; efforts to get 21c. have been futile. Country skins quoted at 20c. paid, for one car. Packers 23c. last paid; only one killer with any unsold in salt. Deacons are in good demand at 90c. to \$1 and light calf at \$1.10 to \$1.20 for business and last paid.

HORSE HIDES were inquired for but bids were unchanged and trading therefore was limited. Country run of hides quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.60 bid with \$4.75 generally asked. City hides quoted at \$4.75 to \$5.25; bids at \$4.70 refused for mixed cities and countries. Seconds quoted at \$1 reduction; ponies and glues at \$1.50 to \$2.00 and coltskins at 50 to 75c.

HOGSKINS are selling well at 60 to 65c. where any trades are being effected, but hold-

ers generally want 70 to 75c. for country run of skins with rejects at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips are well sold out, sales being effected at 11c. this week for big packer skinings. Other qualities quoted down to 9½c. as to gradings. No. 2 skins quoted at 9 to 10c. and No. 3's at 5 to 6c. last paid.

Later.—Market decidedly firm with no recent trading. Buyers see nothing to warrant the high rates asked. Heavy hides held at 20c., buff 19½c., and extremes 20½c.

SHEEP PELTS.—Movement was not as brisk as sellers anticipated in sheepskins. Higher figures were asked but not paid. Pullers say they cannot pay more money profitably and trading therefore has halted. Packer sheepskins of late slaughter last sold at \$1.12½; present kill does not go at \$1.15. Lambskins which lately sold at \$1.35 are now held at \$1.40 of subsequent take-off. Fancy heavy sheepskins which formerly sold at \$1.20 are wanted at \$1.25 and held at \$1.35. Country sheep and lambskins are selling fairly well at 75c. to \$1.25 average as to quality; pullers see some money in country skins at prevailing rates. Dry Western skins are in small supply and quoted at 19 to 20c. nominal; some ask more money for fancy Montanas.

Kansas City.

The trading this week was mostly confined to the last day or two, all of which at ½c. decline compared with previous trading of two weeks ago, indicating a gradual tend toward lower prices. The total volume of sales were only about 35,000, indicating that tanners are purchasing cautiously, only taking a few at a time as they figure each succeeding purchase will probably be at a lower figure. The recent activity in New York around 27½c. for kosher spread native steers does not seem to stimulate the demand for stuck throats, which are offered at 27c. without takers. There are persistent rumors in regard to 4,000 or 5,000 July-August native steers having sold at 26c.; while all the packers are talking 26½c., most of the local buyers think they can purchase at 26c. for a fair size amount, but carload lots for prompt shipment quotable steady to firm 26½c. In butt brands 2,400 August salting were sold at 23c. being ½c. decline. This purchasing took about all there were available, as the slaughter is small and packers accumulating but slowly. In Texas steers 10,000 August and early September were sold at 23c., compared with 23½c. on the last previous. Plenty more are offered at 23c. Light and extreme Texas, however, are scarce, as the Texas cattle men seem to be holding back their young stock on account of very fine pastures. Packers are still inclined to talk 23 to 22½c. for light extreme Texas, but now that heavy were sold at 23c., it is reasonable to suppose that lights and extremes are not likely to bring much over 22½ to 22c., especially as long as Colorados have sold for 22c. In Colorados 10,000 August and September salting brought 22c., being a ½c. decline, and more are freely offered at 22c. without takers, although packers will undoubtedly hold quite steady at this price for another week or two until they have further accumulations. In heavy native cows 1,000 July-August were sold at 25c. early in the week, but the market looks easier and buyers are of a firm opinion

(Continued on page 43.)

W. P. LANGE

North Side, **PITTSBURGH, PA.**

Dealer in

City and Country

PACKER HIDES

Also

Wool Pullers

Consignments
solicited

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 15.

Monday's trade was irregularly higher on the medium to good steers selling from \$8@9.75, the advance ranging from 15@25c. per cwt. with instances of even more upturn. Under 8c. it was a slow and only steady market, while choice to prime cattle selling from \$9.75 up were strong and active, but showed no quotable improvement because they were the kinds that did not suffer when the general market declined so severely last week. The run of 19,000 was very moderate, especially in view of the fact that the supply included 7,000 Westerns, thus leaving a very light percentage of natives, all of which presaged a light mid-week run, which expectation was more than realized, as Tuesday's receipts of 3,900 cattle included 1,300 Westerns and the trade on native cattle ruled fully steady at Monday's general level of values, and on Wednesday we had another very light run of only 11,000 cattle, including 2,000 Westerns, making a total of approximately 34,000 cattle for the first three days of the week as compared with 45,391 for the same period a week ago. Furthermore, a third of the week's receipts thus far, or 11,000 cattle, were Westerns, thus leaving a meager run of 22,000 natives, which is much below trade requirements and as a consequence of the greatly lessened receipts the market on Wednesday ruled active and anywhere from 15@25c. higher, thus putting the general trade anywhere from 25@50c. and in some cases 50@75c. higher than the low spot in the market a week ago. Choice to prime heaves will be scarce and probably will gradually work to a somewhat higher level, but it is rather unlikely that there will be any big, permanent upturn in the market for the rank and file of the offerings, especially the medium and low-priced grassy cattle which come in competition with the Westerns.

The greatly curtailed receipts of native cattle have included but a meager percentage of butcher stuff, and as a consequence there has been a sharp recovery in the market, values of cows and heifers showing anywhere from 25@50c. advance as compared with a week ago, least improvement being on canners and cutters, while most advance has taken place on the good kinds of cows and heifers which were hit hardest last week on account of the impending Jewish holidays. The bull trade is anywhere from 10@20c. higher, and the calf market has been well sustained and is a fully steady proposition.

"Bullish" predictions regarding the trend of the hog trade during September would have seemed entirely out of line because there are plenty of hogs in the country, and the immense stocks of provisions and lard were a "bearish" factor of considerable importance, and it was hardly thought likely that the receipts would be so light as to put the trade practically on a fresh meat basis. But such has proved to be the case, and with another very light run of hogs this week (receipts for the first three days totaling 61,000, which is the same as a week ago) the market has advanced steadily, and on Wednesday ruled very active and 10@15c. higher, with choice light and 200-lb. hogs selling from \$8@8.35, extreme top \$8.45; good light mixed and medium weight butchers \$7.70@8; medium mixed carrying a good top and heavy butcher grades \$7.30@7.75; medium mixed packing grades \$7@7.25; heavy packers \$6.65@6.90 and rough packing in small lots \$6.25@6.50, with healthy pigs selling largely from \$6.50@7.50. We can't see how the hog market can hold

(Continued on page 43.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 15.

Cattle receipts were 38,000 for the week ending today. Of these something over 11,000 were yarded on the Southern side. Price condition remains much the same as for the past week. The strictly good kinds of beef cattle, steers, yearlings and heifers are selling fully steady with a stronger tendency. A number of sales on Monday and Tuesday were recorded at 10c. for beef cattle averaging over 1,400 lbs., and they could have been good enough to have brought more money; \$9.75@10 are the top figures on choice heifers and yearlings, and mixed heifers and yearlings, if strictly good, are bringing close to these quotations. Common, medium and fairly good steers, while not much lower, have met a draggy condition for the reason that we are still receiving a surplus of this class of cattle. The situation is relieved, however, through the fact that our stocker and feeder business is constantly increasing in volume; as a matter of fact the latter part of August and the first half of September has seen the biggest stocker and feeder trade at this market that it has ever had so early in the season, and the volume continues to increase. Medium to good to choice steers range in price from \$8@9.50, with the bulk going to scale at \$8.75@9. Medium to good to choice heifers range from \$7@8.25, with the bulk around the \$8 mark. Choice to fancy cows are quoted at \$6.75@7.50, with the good to choice cows ranging from \$5.50@6.50. Good to choice feeders \$7.25@7.85; good to choice stockers, \$7.50@8; common and plain stockers and feeders, \$5@7.25. The conditions on the Southern side are much the same as on the native side. The best grades steady to strong, the others draggy and somewhat lower. Oklahoma steers ranging in weight from 900 to 1,100 lbs. are selling in good sized strings variously from 6@7.35. Canners and cutters and light stock, \$4.75@5.25.

The hog market is strong, unevenly higher and extremely active. Our receipts for the week amount to 40,000 head, which was not sufficient to supply the demand. As for a long period past mixed and butchers and light hogs, because of the preference on the part of the order buyers for these classes are topping the market at this writing at \$8.35. The shipping weights for Eastern slaughters are particularly desirable. The market quotations are as follows: Mixed and butchers, \$8.10@8.35; good heavy, \$7.35@7.90; rough, \$6.35@6.60; lights, \$8.15@8.35; pigs, \$6@8; bulk, \$8.10@8.30. Pigs seem to be the only grade in the hog market which has not shared in the advance. They remain close to steady.

The sheep market, with a run of 15,000 for the week, holds active and steady. Slaughter ewes are selling from \$5@5.50, while breeding ewes are selling up to \$7.75 for the best kinds. Yearlings are quoted at \$6@7, and lambs \$8@8.65. There is a demand for stocker sheep, and this demand accounts for the active trade in the light kinds.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 14.

Cattle arrived to the number of 18,000 head today, following a liberal supply, 25,000 head, yesterday. The market is slow, and sales weak to 10c. lower. A very large number of grass steers weighing around 1,050 or 1,100 lbs., some of them suitable for feeding, are in the yards, and unless quality on such is

striking, they are selling around \$7 to both killers and feeder buyers, with some of the crooked ones down to \$6.50. The higher bred steers of these weights sell up to \$7.50, sometimes more. Bigger weight Kansas steers bring \$7.75@8.00 this week. Prime cattle are selling firm, yearlings today at \$9.85, and some Missouri yearlings at \$9.60, which were offered at another market yesterday, where the bid was \$9.25 on them. About 60 per cent. of the supply is stockers and feeders, and while there is a large attendance of buyers, the market is lower this week on all but the very best grades, which sell at \$7.50@8.25. Medium and plain stockers are selling at \$6@6.50, in some cases under \$6. This is a good week to buy stockers and feeders. Much of the stock from Kansas pastures is losing money, and this will tend to reduce shipments, as owners in many cases will take a chance at getting better results after carrying cattle on feed for awhile.

Hogs are strong to 5c. higher today; receipts 9,000 head. Light weights show most strength, both packers and order buyers competing for them, and best selling today at \$8.10; bulk of sales of wide range, \$6.75@8.05. Hogs that will make fresh pork or smoked meats are bringing a bigger premium each week; price on some of the rough heavies down around \$6.50. A feature is the necessity for sorting a good share of the supply, because of the big spread in values of the different classes.

Sheep and lambs are off 15@25c. this week; receipts liberal at all the markets. It is claimed that Idaho is almost done shipping, and Utah is half out, which means that the crest of the fall run is now arriving. Receipts here were 22,000 yesterday, 15,000 today; fat lambs, \$8@8.40 today; feeding lambs, \$8@8.25; fat ewes, \$5.25@6; feeding ewes, \$5@5.65; breeding ewes, \$6@7; feeding yearlings, \$6.50@7.15. A larger share than usual of the receipts this week are feeding and breeding kinds.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., Sept. 14.

Cattle receipts last week, 32,500 head, were the heaviest so far this year and 90 to 95 per cent. (Continued on page 43.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 11, 1915:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	41,885
Kansas City	18,868
Omaha	17,587
St. Joseph	5,712
Cudahy	512
Sioux City	4,071
South St. Paul	7,577
New York and Jersey City	7,206
Fort Worth	7,225
Philadelphia	3,569
Pittsburgh	1,950
Denver	1,472
Oklahoma City	1,640
Boston	2,005
HOGS.	
Chicago	67,953
Kansas City	20,262
Omaha	19,798
St. Joseph	19,389
Cudahy	3,900
Sioux City	13,100
Ottumwa	1,600
Cedar Rapids	3,406
South St. Paul	10,666
New York and Jersey City	22,445
Fort Worth	9,590
Philadelphia	5,803
Pittsburgh	6,500
Denver	2,744
Oklahoma City	3,326
Boston	10,805
SHEEP.	
Chicago	23,090
Kansas City	26,408
Omaha	48,043
St. Joseph	15,594
Cudahy	233
Sioux City	7,539
South St. Paul	4,607
New York and Jersey City	38,225
Fort Worth	3,119
Philadelphia	8,003
Pittsburgh	4,500
Denver	5,063
Oklahoma City	68
Boston	9,991

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Trenton, N. J.—The Hutchinson-Hawk Co., to deal in ice, wood, lumber, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Lake Wales, Fla.—The Florida Ice & Power Company, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The officers are: E. C. Stuart, president; G. V. Tillman, vice president and E. D. Edis, secretary and treasurer.

New York, N. Y.—The Tremont Fireproof Storage & Refrigerating Co., Inc., to conduct a general storage, warehousing and refrigerating business, has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000. The incorporators are: H. J. T. Minderman, 1452 Washington avenue; J. H. J. Ronner, 1258 Fulton avenue, and N. C. Roberts, 1400 Broadway, all of New York, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Johnson City, Tenn.—The establishment of a creamery is being promoted by H. W. Johnson.

Amite, La.—Central Light & Power Company, contemplate installing a 6-ton ice plant.

Lockport, La.—An ice factory will be established at this point by J. M. Summerhill of New Orleans.

Marianna, Fla.—\$17,000 bonds have been voted by the city for the establishment of a 15-ton ice plant.

Grass Valley, Colo.—Fire destroyed the building of the Union Ice Company, owned by Cornelius Clauson.

Carlisle, Ky.—It is reported that the Carlisle Electric Light & Power Company, will install a 20-ton ice plant.

Tampa, Fla.—An ice plant with a daily capacity of 60 tons will be built by J. C. Williams and G. H. Whitmore.

Blue Springs, Mo.—The ice factory and electric light plant owned by J. C. Waugh

which was recently burned will be rebuilt.

Waynesville, N. C.—A cold storage warehouse for fruit is being planned by W. R. Harbeck and T. C. Young of Columbia, S. C.

Mobile, Ala.—Cold storage installation will be included in the proposed improvement to the Terminal Transfer & Storage Company.

Lumberton, N. C.—The erection of a 10-ton commercial ice plant is being considered by E. H. Holloway of the Lingsdale Lumber Corp.

Jasper, Fla.—The ice plant of C. W. Smith will be moved to a new location and a cold storage warehouse for meat and produce will be erected.

Muskogee, Okla.—Additional refrigerating plant with a capacity of 6 tons or more will be installed by the Southern Fish & Oyster Company.

Rome, Ga.—The Rome Ice & Cold Storage Company, recently organized with a capital stock of \$35,000, will erect a 15-ton ice and cold storage plant.

Brookhaven, Miss.—A creamery will be established at this point by the Dixie Creamery Company. The manufacture of mixed feed for cattle and stock is also proposed.

San Benito, Texas.—Contract has been let by the Creamery Dairy Company, of San Antonio, Texas, for the construction of a branch creamery at San Benito. Cost, \$10,000.

Altus, Okla.—An ice storage and cold storage warehouse, 25 x 80 ft., for the storage of fruit and produce, will be erected by the Altus Ice Company. The enlargement of the ice factory is also contemplated.

Mexia, Texas.—The capital stock of the Central Texas Ice Company, has been increased from \$60,000 to \$120,000, and the name has been changed to the Central Texas Ice, Light, Power & Water Company.

Marianna, Fla.—The people of Marianna are much interested in a municipal ice plant and the City Council will call a special bond election to determine whether or not bonds amounting to \$17,000 should be issued for the purchase of a 15-ton plant.

REFRIGERATION BY ELECTRIC MOTORS. (From The Refrigerating World.)

Within the past few years electrically operated refrigerating plants have become more and more numerous. This fact would seem to show that ice-making and refrigeration by electricity has certain advantages over the older methods employed in the industry. That ice making and central station power are compatible is shown by the fact that many central stations have gone into the manufacture of ice as a byproduct of their regular business of furnishing light and power to individual consumers.

The greatest demand for ice naturally comes in the summer months, when the demand for light is smallest. This tends to even out the "load curve" and keep the generating apparatus in use a larger portion of the time. The load on the central station, after nine o'clock in the evening, is usually low; if power is used between this time and the time the load picks up in the morning, the current used may almost be considered a by-product.

Ice manufacture and refrigeration by electricity are not confined to large plants. Grocers, butchers, dairies, fur stores and commission companies and many others handling perishable goods are operating their own refrigeration plants, and using electricity for motive power. Refrigeration plants, for small residences, are now on the market, and are operated from the lighting circuit. Some of these are automatic in their operation, making it almost unnecessary for any personal attention.

Whether or not an ice manufacturer will use central station energy or install an individual generating plant, and then use electrical drive, is easily settled in most cases. It is in general unwise to generate electrical power in a small plant in competition with a central station, because a steam engine must be used to drive the generator, which in turn must drive the motor driving the compressor.

Your Ice Crop

If you are not prepared to harvest your crop quickly and at the lowest cost

Let Us Work With You

We design, build and install Ice Elevators—Conveyors for houses of any capacity.

Low First Cost Minimum Operating Expense

ICE TOOLS



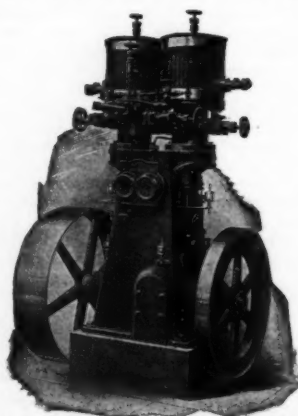
Write for catalog

GIFFORD-WOOD COMPANY

Works: HUDSON, N. Y.

New York Boston Chicago

FRICK Refrigerating Machines



have so many good features and give such satisfactory service that users constantly acknowledge FRICK the most desirable refrigerating machine on the market.

FRICK machines are desired because—

They are built to stand hard usage—

They are durable—reliable—

They are neatly designed—

They lend dignity and confidence to the engine room.

The **FRICK** machine is the bulwark to an up-to-date ice-making and refrigerating plant.

Be sure to ask for our latest Catalog P10.

FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pa.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Wering Moving, Hauling & Storage Co. T. E. Wingo.
BOSTON: Fifield, Richardson & Co.
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CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger Estate.
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LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

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NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
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PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilabry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: K. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is manifestly cheaper in first cost and operating cost to drive the compressor directly by the steam engine. In some plants, however, the compressor is driven directly by a steam engine and a small generating set is used to supply current for motor-driven accessories. The reason for this, however, is evidently the fact that distilled water is used for ice, and the exhaust steam from the engines is condensed and used for ice making.

Naturally, the price for which electrical energy can be bought determines whether or not central station energy is cheaper in the long run than energy generated at the ice plant. It is generally conceded now that central station energy is cheaper in most instances, when the total costs per unit of ice manufactured are considered, even when distilled water is produced by one of the highly efficient stills now obtainable.

Advantages of Motor-Driven Plants.

The advantages in favor of motor-driven ice or refrigeration plants, which, as pointed out above, generally mean the use of central station energy, may be summed up as follows:

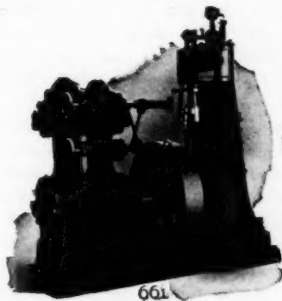
First Cost.—The first cost of a motor-driven plant is generally less than the necessary boilers and engines of a steam plant.

Depreciation.—The depreciation of electrical apparatus, as a rule, is remarkably low.

Maintenance, Repairs and Supplies.—These items are practically nil in a motor-driven plant. About the only item of expense is bearing oil. In a steam plant repairs are frequently under way. Boiler tubes have to be cleaned and renewed. Engine bearings may need adjustment. It is a well known fact that the wearing on bearings of reciprocating machinery is many times more rapid than the wear on bearings of rotating machinery. Electric motors operate year after year with hardly any perceptible wear on the bearings and the amount of oil is almost a negligible quantity.

Reliability.—The reliability of motors can be safely depended upon. Electric motors are inherently reliable. They can be easily and cheaply protected from overloads, such as would occur if the compressor friction increased, due to a heated bearing or some other cause. Furthermore, the supply service is reliable. You all know how reliable your electric lights are. Central station power service must be and is reliable. There is always sufficient reserve to keep the system operative, should part of the plant be shut down. The cost of this insurance in a small isolated plant is usually prohibitive.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



Looking for Greater Profits

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION Is The Answer. Your Provision store can be made to produce greater profits by the use of **Mechanical Refrigeration**. Others have demonstrated this fact by actual experience. Why not You?

But good judgment should be your guide in selecting a Plant to suit your needs.

In the first place, select the best Machine that money will buy—a Machine that is simple—durable—efficient—a YORK.

May we send you particulars as to how we can serve you best—at all times.

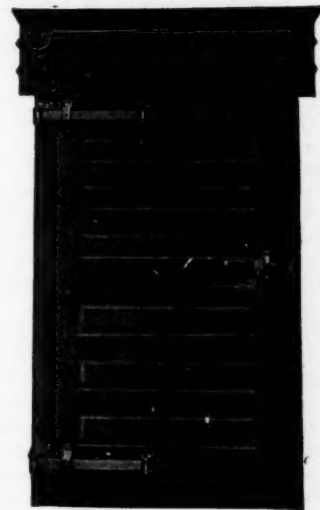
A Postal will bring the answer.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.

DOORS



For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our

JONES or NO EQUAL

types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

Attendance.—The attendance required by a motor operated plant is much less than by a steam-driven plant. There are no firemen nor ash and coal handlers. No engineer is required. Almost anyone can learn to start any kind of an electric motor in a few moments. Push button motor control has been developed to such an extent that it is merely necessary to push a button; the automatic starter does the rest. Single-phase motors and the starter-less polyphase motors require no other starting device than the line switch.

In refrigeration plants the starting device may be made entirely automatic by the use of a thermostatic regulator, the motor being started automatically when temperature of the cold room rises to a pre-determined value. Thus the temperature may be maintained at the correct value for the kinds of products stored.

Even when distilled water is used the attendance required is not as expensive as for a steam-driven plant, as a licensed engineer is not required to run the low pressure steam generator. The advantage of a special still for producing distilled water is further marked by the absence of oil from the water, which is always present to a greater or less extent when engine condensation is used.

This is the objection usually raised when motor-drive is proposed for an ice plant. Now, however, that raw water is being used more and more, the objection to motor-driven ice plants is gradually disappearing.

The motors suitable for ice plants differ for the different work that they perform, and for direct or alternating current supply. Most of the central stations in large Eastern cities operate a direct current system in the heart of the city, and alternating current system in the remainder.

The most important machine in the plant is the compressor, which should be operated by a compound wound motor, if the supply is direct current, as this type of motor develops a large pull at starting and maintains practically uniform speed after it has attained normal running speed. The speed can also be regulated within certain limits by the field rheostat. If it is desired to run the compressor at different speeds, at different seasons of the year, a compound motor with speed variation of about two to one should be procured, and this should be preferably of the interpole type, which allows wide speed variation by means of field rheostat.

If the current supply is alternating, several types of motors are available. Small plants having compressor requiring not more than 50 horse-power capacity may use a single or polyphase self-starting motor, depending upon the current supply circuit. These types require no starting devices, and can be operated by the most inexperienced workman. These self-starting motors exert a starting pull several times larger than that necessary to keep full load turning, and are, therefore, particularly desirable for small compressor drive, especially if automatic control is desired.

The polyphase slip ring or phase wound rotor type motor may be used for compressor drives of all sizes and should be selected when it is desired to run the compressor at different speeds at different times of the year.

For auxiliaries, the self-starting single-phase motor will answer for all constant speed drive when only single-phase current is available. When only polyphase current is avail-

able, either the self-starting or squirrel cage types may be used, for all constant speed drive. Either the self-starting or slip ring types may be used when heavy starting pull is necessary, and the latter alone when variable speed is necessary.

Roughly, the horse power required per ton of compressor capacity in twenty-four hours, varies from about 2.00 for a ten-ton compressor to about 1.5 for a compressor of 400 tons capacity.

That electrical manufacture of ice is practical is now generally understood. The following details are for three plants which have been in successful operation in Chicago for several years:

Plant No. 1.—The compressor room of this plant contains two York compressors, each driven by a 200-horse-power motor. Auxiliary equipment is run by electric motors of the following sizes: two circulating pumps, twenty horsepower; air compressor, 100 horsepower; eight agitators, each by a three horsepower motor; brine pump, $7\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower. Ice conveyors, hoist and coal conveyor bring the total electric horse-power of this plant to 595.

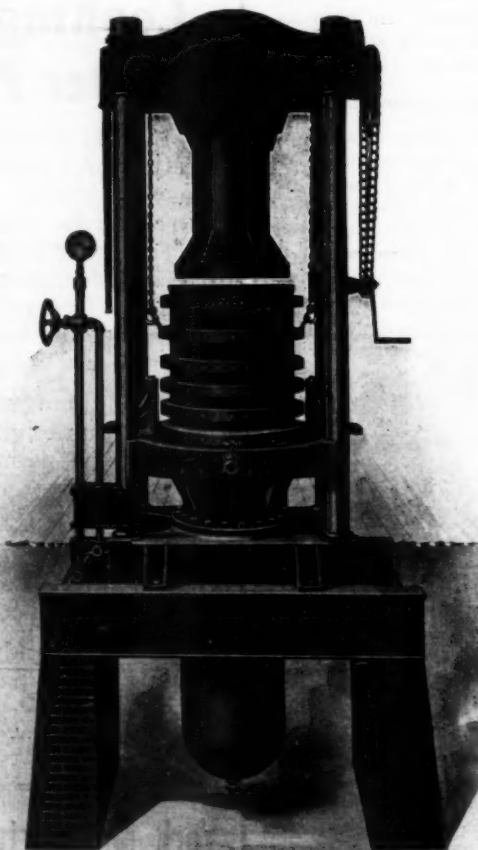
Plant No. 2.—Although smaller, this plant makes as advantageous use of electricity as the one just described. It has a motor installation of 455 horse-power. Two 150 horse-power motors supply power for the York compressors. Pumps for circulating motor brine are run by two five horse-power motors, and cold water pumps use two of fifteen

horse-power size. The air compressor is driven by a 100 horse-power motor. In addition, the four agitators each require a three horse-power motor. Two electric motors of $1\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power each are used for small hoists.

Plant No. 3.—At this plant a total of 386 horse-power in electric motors is used. These are distributed as follows: two York compressors, 150 horse-power each; two circulating pumps, twenty horse-power each; core water pump, two horse-power; four agitators, two horse-power distilled cooling water pump, five horse-power. Crane, blowers and pumps, in addition to those listed, total thirty-one horse-power.

COTTON OIL MILL DIRECTORY.

The directory of cottonseed oil mills and cottonseed calculating table annually issued by the Oil Miller Company of Atlanta, Ga., is now out for this season. The book contains the officers of the principal cotton seed crushers' associations; official rules governing transactions in cotton seed products; cotton seed grading rules as adopted by various State associations; a directory, classified by States and towns, of the cotton seed oil mills, and the calculator section. This calculator section is useful in figuring total amount to be paid on a given purchase of cotton seed, at a specified price, per ton or hundredweight. This table is equally adaptable to calculating shipments of cottonseed cake, meal, fertilizer, etc.



HYDRAULIC MFG. CO.'S SCRAP PRESS USED BY LARGE PACKERS.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

LARD, TALLOW AND GREASE PRESSES.

The lard, tallow and grease press requirements of the meat industry vary so much with the size of the business that a vast number of presses of different sizes and capacities must be built to supply the demand, which varies all the way from the small butcher who cooks only a sixty gallon kettle of lard daily to the large packer who continually operates a large battery of presses and produces an enormous quantity of lard, tallow and grease.

The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company, Mount Gilead, Ohio, manufacture such a line of hydraulic presses to suit every requirement of the butcher and packer. In addition to this large and complete line of curb, scrap and grease presses, this company also manufactures a complete line of hydraulic tankage, fertilizer, oleo and stearic acid presses.

The smallest and one of the largest curb or scrap presses built by this company are illustrated herewith. The smallest press shown has a pressure capacity of twelve and one-half tons. The curb of the press will hold about fifteen gallons of cracklings. The other press shown illustrates one of the largest scrap presses built by the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company. It has a total pressure capacity of 1,130 tons. The curb will hold about 75 gallons of cracklings.

The twelve and one-half tone curb press meets the requirements of the small butcher for a small but complete and powerful hydraulic curb press at a low price. The pressure capacity is sufficient to obtain the best of results. The size of the curb is 16 inches in diameter by 18 inches deep. The press is operated by hand power, but may be fitted with power attachment for belt drive if desired. It requires a floor space of only 22 inches by 40 inches and stands above the floor, no excavating or cutting of the floor being necessary for its installation.

The largest press shown here is used by the largest packers and renderers for pressing grease from their tallow scrap and lard from their hog cracklings. The press is constructed entirely of steel. The strain rods are annealed steel forgings with heads and collars forged on. Other parts, including the head, rolling plunger, saucer and cylinder are open hearth cast steel. Strong, rugged and powerful, this press has a productive capacity which is a surprise to even those who are best informed on the subject.

The overhead plunger and the saucer are steam heated. Telescope pipe connections are furnished to permit the overhead plunger to be run out of the press, while the curb is being filled, and the saucer to rise during the pressing operation. The curb is made with heavy forged steel rings to which heavy steel bars are riveted. The cheese is ejected from the curb by hydraulic pressure.

The illustration shows the press in operation, the ram being lifted on its upward travel, and the overhead plunger inserted in the curb, having pressed the solids into the bottom of the curb. The ram of this press is 28 inches in diameter, and has a travel of 30 inches. The size of the curb is 24 inches in diameter by 40 inches deep.

Between the two sizes shown here, fifteen standard intervening sizes are built. Besides these a great number of hydraulic curb presses are built for special requirements, such as presses for the manufacture of chicory, chocolate, etc., for extracting oil from castor beans, copra, peanuts, etc.

Many of the large size of hydraulic curb presses are operated by a pump installed separate from the press. In the larger installations a hydraulic steam pump is used because of the economy in the use of steam which is usually already available. The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company manufacture a complete line of belt or motor-driven hydraulic pumps and also a complete line of hydraulic steam pumps.

A NEW MEAT MIXER.

An improved meat mixer has been put on the market by the John E. Smith's Sons Company of 50 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of the world-renowned "Buffalo" Silent Cutter. This mixer is illustrated on another page of this paper. Readers will find that this new mixer is similar to the "Buffalo" Silent Cutter, in that it is built on scientific principles. It is said to be a very strong, powerful machine, and will last for a great many years.

The most important features are the special mixing arms that mix the meat like mixing it by hand, obtaining more satisfactory results. Another very important time and labor-saving feature is the hopper in the machine, which tilts so easily that it almost tilts itself. It is the means of saving a great deal of time and hard labor.

Several of these machines were put out on trial before they were put on the market.

Many prominent sausage-makers were invited to witness the test. Every one of them was greatly surprised at the work this machine did, and how strong and durable it was, and how easily the hopper was emptied.

A prominent sausage-maker in New York once said that he liked the Buffalo machines because they were built to last. He never had any expensive repair bills. He says: "I used a Buffalo cutter for eight years, and during that time cut 42,000,000 pounds of sausage meat, and the only expense I ever had with this machine during this time was the price of a new set of knives." This is a great record for any machine.

The new "Buffalo" Meat Mixer is built on the same principle. The cost of the machine is a little more, but it is claimed that even if the cost would be 50 per cent. more, it would be cheaper in the end. These new mixers are made in sizes suitable for the smallest as well as the largest sausage-makers.

ADLER IN RENDERING BUSINESS.

Sig Adler, who was associated with the old firm of Adler & Oberndorf for 22 years in the city grease, tallow and bone department, and also in charge of the sheepskin business, has, since the dissolving of the old firm, established his own business at No. 937-939 West 47th street, Chicago. He started in about five months ago, and has met with very satisfactory results. His rendering plant is complete and up to date, and he makes a specialty of soliciting consignments of rough country tallow. Any size shipments are acceptable and receive the same careful attention. Mr. Adler understands the business thoroughly in every department, and has established a fine reputation.



HYDRAULIC MFG. CO.'S SCRAP PRESS FOR SMALL BUTCHERS.

Chicago Section

Dumba? Umpah! That's all.

With some editors for example, is it any wonder we have anarchists in our midst?

Preparing for something you don't want, and then getting it, is the paradoxical situation in Europe today.

Everybody seemed to be frying nicely Sunday, Monday and Tuesday—in Chicago, anyhow. How'd you fry?

Most of the counts, dukes and things we have in this country are waiters. Some aspire to be cooks, however.

The Emps, Zars, Kinks and things are sure helping themselves to lose their jobs, to be taken up by presidents. Wot?

As the convention approacheth the old man's fancy turns lightly to thoughts of Taurus Yeager and the rest of the youths.

Peace at a price is what Bill Hohenzollern is looking for. He ain't the kind that sticks like the devil in a losing game and wins out.

How would you like to be counted in one of the next 10 or 15 generations of Yurupp? Peace doesn't end the war by a damsite.

We shall wear our old straw hat just as long as we damplease, even if the commissioners have closed the municipal beaches.

There a hellova difference between freedom of speech and sedition, between liberty and license. But some people do not seem to know it!

A "battle royal" would suit us and everybody on earth—between Emp. Bill, Czar Nick, Kink Gawge, Emp. Joe, et al. Whatta gate! huh?

Summer seems to have returned from its long vacation and is making up for lost time, and the "Is it 'ot nuff fer yuh?" goof is at large.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1915, averaged 10.96 cents per pound.

Taking it for granted what we read in the newspapers is true, the elder Morgan had

nothing on the present J. P.—Some coin extractor!

It makes no difference, but the McFarland-Gibbons duet was a bum fight, at that, and hasn't helped the game any, except toward oblivion

What has become of that little old six-piece daschund band that used to play around the pretzel and beer Kaizoriums? Gone to join the army, p'raps.

The versatile Bryan will now tour Europe for peace—FREE! After that anything is liable to happen, even unto Billy Sunday saving 'em from hell free!

Jersey swamps, nuthin! Cap. McVeagh was bit by a skeeter near 63rd and Halsted, and is now in bed being treated for blood poisoning. He wasn't bit, he was harpooned!

Ree-markable as it may seem, the packers have not done any wickedness for most a week. But Doc Dyson is getting it in the slats, which relieves the situation some!

Why compare the glory (?) attained by the departed warrior with the gain attained by the survivor? When you're dead you are good and dead—and it's no enviable situation, at best!

"Wiley demands army of 5,000,000 in United States," reads the headline over a short article in a recent paper. That settles it; it must be did! Will the five million include a poison squad, Doc?

With telephone service at its present status, with gas and electricity as it stands, with transportation as it is, to say nothing of coal and ice, what the ——— do we care whether we get mixed up in war or not? 'Sall the same to us.

It was a Grand Drunk train going rattle and bang through Michigan, shaking the passengers' teeth out and their socks off, when all of a sudden she began to run comparatively smooth, and one of the guests asked the potah: "Struck a smooth piece of road, Sam, wot?" "Not zackly, sah. We's off'n de track," said Sam.

Dr. W. L. Lavery, who has been with the federal meat inspection service at Chicago for many years, died very suddenly last week of heart disease. He was at his post of duty during the day, but in the afternoon was taken seriously ill. He was taken to the hospital where he soon passed away. Everybody liked him. He was a single man and graduated at Columbus, O., in the same class with Dr. S. E. Bennett. He was very quiet, but very efficient and the boys in the Yards will miss his pleasant personality.

W. G. Press & Co. say of the provision situation: "The packers report a good broad trade in cash hog products, both domestic and foreign. At the moment the European trade is exceptionally good. England is sending for hams, picnics and Cumberlands; France and Italy are good buyers of fatbacks and bellies, and the Southern volume of trade is reported to be over last year, but the prices on which these orders are obtained in the South are very low. If the loan now pending for a billion dollars to England and France should go through, it is generally believed there would be quite a portion of this loan set aside for meats. Therefore, we would look to see the provision futures benefit by the improvement in the demand for cash products. This improved trade in provisions should cut down our surpluses very materially this month, and if so January products should work some higher. But the firm opening with weakness shortly afterwards indicates that offerings are liberal on any hard spot. A weak provision market and a strong hog market at present levels make a very confusing situation, a condition, which, of course cannot last, and it is plain to us that hogs must come within a speaking distance of the product before long."

SOME SCOOP!

We take off our hats to the Chicago Farmers and Drovers' Journal. It is certainly some newspaper! We thought we were going to have the pleasure of attending the Packers' Convention, but now we learn it's all over, and we missed it! Like the coon who dropped his quart bottle of gin on the sidewalk Christmas eve: "Krismuss has come and gone!" Also we didn't know any programme of subjects had been announced, but we see we were wrong. The following "dispatch" appeared in last Monday's edition of the Farmers & Drovers' Journal, which is the cause of our grief:

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13.—Hundreds of packers from all over the United States are here to attend the tenth annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, which opened today. The convention will last for three days. With one exception, this is the first time in the history of the organization that any meetings of the association have been held outside of Chicago.

The delegates attending the meeting represent an industry with an aggregate capital investment of \$1,500,000,000. Including all phases of production and manufacture, it is the largest single industry in the country. A feature of the association is the increased interest manifested in it each year by the smaller packers and butchers throughout the United States.

One of the most important subjects on the programme is that of increasing the beef production of the nation. This subject will be thoroughly discussed by several speakers.

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COTTONSEED OIL and PRODUCTS
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ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

Drop a line for a demonstration

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency

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CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

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AND
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Counselor at Law

320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Counsel to
Beef and Products Credit Association,
also to Beef and Provisioners' Collection Agency of
New York City

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts. Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers.

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Correspondence Solicited

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CHICAGO

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission
Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association

THE BRICE-DANIELS CO.

Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago

HORNS HOOFES BONES

Fertilizer, Glue Stock and All Packinghouse By-Products.

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175 W. Jackson Bl'ld, Chicago

PORK LARD SHORTRIBS

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E. G. Dunn, Vice-Pres., Mason City, Iowa.

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Importers, Exporters
and Manufacturers

ALL GRADES OF ANIMAL HAIR

DEALERS IN HIDES, PELTS, TALLOW, GREASE, DRY BONES AND PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS

CHICAGO

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 6.....	17,289	1,592	24,080	8,001
Tuesday, Sept. 7.....	7,476	1,592	12,777	12,774
Wednesday, Sept. 8.....	20,626	2,071	20,468	15,149
Thursday, Sept. 9.....	4,205	1,040	12,470	11,258
Friday, Sept. 10.....	1,188	237	13,136	6,484
Saturday, Sept. 11.....	681	5	8,223	1,736
Total last week.....	51,465	6,437	95,960	56,002
Previous week.....	45,517	6,300	108,753	85,506
Cor. week, 1914.....	40,474	4,537	96,839	129,140
Cor. week, 1913.....	53,583	4,328	140,716	175,774

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 6.....	2,207	295	8,266	...
Tuesday, Sept. 7.....	1,105	81	4,293	...
Wednesday, Sept. 8.....	5,621	1	5,376	1,209
Thursday, Sept. 9.....	2,083	68	3,837	1,000
Friday, Sept. 10.....	1,144	...	3,500	703
Saturday, Sept. 11.....	20	...	2,513	...
Total last week.....	9,580	355	28,007	2,912
Previous week.....	10,552	637	25,117	4,863
Cor. week, 1914.....	15,543	608	15,919	39,036
Cor. week, 1913.....	22,252	657	44,178	60,499

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Sept. 11, 1915.....	1,446,540	4,990,238	2,238,067
Same period, 1914.....	1,537,306	4,423,892	3,523,102
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending Sept. 11, 1915.....			326,000
Previous week.....			332,000
Cor. week, 1914.....			275,000
Cor. week, 1913.....			434,000
Total year to date.....			18,103,000
Same period, 1914.....			15,934,000
Same period, 1913.....			16,851,000

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:			
Week to Sept. 11, 1915.....	174,800	227,000	293,100
Week ago.....	172,900	242,800	304,200
Year ago.....	143,700	175,500	326,400
Two years ago.....	187,000	331,000	437,600
Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to September 11, and same period a year ago:			
1915.....	4,300,000	4,071,000	
1914.....	13,000,000	11,255,000	
Hogs.....	6,363,000	7,900,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	1915.	1914.
Cattle.....	4,300,000	4,071,000
Hogs.....	13,000,000	11,255,000
Sheep.....	6,363,000	7,900,000
Week ending Sept. 11, 1915:		
Armour & Co.....	14,400	
Swift & Co.....	7,700	
S. & S. Co.....	6,400	
Morris & Co.....	6,500	
Hammond Co.....	4,300	
Western P. Co.....	5,000	
Anglo-American.....	3,000	
Independent P. Co.....	4,600	
Boyd-Lunham.....	3,700	
Roberts & Oake.....	2,200	
Brennan P. Co.....	4,900	
Miller & Hart.....	2,000	
Others.....	7,200	
Totals.....	71,900	
Previous week.....	85,900	
Cor. week, 1914.....	56,200	
Cor. week, 1913.....	99,500	
Total, 1915.....	4,577,600	
Total, 1914.....	3,546,300	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.70	\$7.05	\$5.05	\$8.70
Previous week.....	9.10	7.05	5.75	8.90
Cor. week, 1914.....	9.45	9.00	5.40	7.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.20	8.25	4.30	7.25
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.20	8.52	4.30	7.30
Cor. week, 1911.....	7.00	7.08	3.75	5.50

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$8.25@10.20
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.50@9.75
Superior heifers.....	5.00@6.00
Good to choice heifers.....	6.00@7.40
Good to choice cows.....	5.00@6.50
Cutters.....	3.00@4.40
Canners.....	2.75@4.00
Butcher bulls.....	3.50@6.75
Bolognas.....	4.75@5.00
Good to choice veal calves.....	10.00@11.75
Heavy calves.....	7.50@8.50

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$7.90@8.20
Fair to fancy light.....	8.00@8.25

Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	7.40@7.85
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.....	7.30@7.70
Heavy and mixed packing.....	6.55@7.25
Heavy packing.....	6.40@6.80
Pigs, fair to good.....	7.00@8.20
*Stags.....	5.75@6.25

*All stags subject to 50 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes, fair to good.....	\$5.00@5.40
Western ewes.....	5.00@5.30
Yearlings.....	6.00@7.00
Wethers, fair to choice.....	5.50@6.00
Native lambs.....	8.00@8.60
Western lambs.....	8.40@8.85

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbls.)—				
September.....	12.17 1/2	12.30	12.17 1/2	12.10
October.....	12.62 1/2	12.65	12.50	12.50
January.....	14.90	14.97 1/2	14.81 1/2	14.97 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.10	8.10	8.02 1/2	8.02 1/2
October.....	8.65	8.65	8.57 1/2	8.57 1/2
January.....	8.65	8.65	8.57 1/2	8.57 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	7.85	7.92 1/2	7.85	7.85
October.....	8.35	8.35	8.27 1/2	8.30
January.....	8.35	8.35	8.27 1/2	8.30

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbls.)—				
September.....	12.30	12.30	12.27 1/2	12.30
October.....	12.50	12.65	12.50	12.62 1/2
January.....	14.92 1/2	14.95	14.92 1/2	14.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.10	8.10	8.02 1/2	8.00
October.....	8.65	8.65	8.57 1/2	8.57 1/2
January.....	8.65	8.65	8.57 1/2	8.57 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	7.95	7.95	7.85	7.85
October.....	8.35	8.35	8.27 1/2	8.32 1/2
January.....	8.35	8.35	8.27 1/2	8.32 1/2

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbls.)—				
September.....	12.22 1/2	12.65	12.22 1/2	12.65
October.....	12.75	12.75	12.65	12.75
December.....	12.77 1/2	13.05	12.77 1/2	13.05
January.....	15.00	15.30	15.00	15.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.20	8.20	8.17 1/2	8.20
October.....	8.20	8.20	8.15	8.20
January.....	8.57 1/2	8.72 1/2	8.57 1/2	8.72 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.00	8.25	8.00	8.15
October.....	8.42 1/2	8.57 1/2	8.40	8.25
January.....	8.42 1/2	8.57 1/2	8.40	8.57 1/2

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbls.)—				
September.....	12.80	12.80	12.62 1/2	12.65
October.....	13.15	13.15	12.92 1/2	13.02 1/2
January.....	15.35	15.35	15.17 1/2	15.27 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.17 1/2	8.17 1/2	8.17 1/2	8.17 1/2
October.....	8.25	8.25	8.15	8.17 1/2
November.....	8.27 1/2	8.27 1/2	8.25	8.25
January.....	8.80	8.85	8.72 1/2	8.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.10	8.12 1/2	8.10	8.12 1/2
October.....	8.25	8.25	8.20	8.22 1/2
January.....	8.55	8.57 1/2	8.50	8.55

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbls.)—				
September.....	12.60	12.60	12.47 1/2	12.17 1/2
October.....	12.65	12.65	12.47 1/2	12.55
December.....	12.85	12.85	12.77 1/2	12.85
January.....	15.15	15.15	14.97 1/2	15.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.15	8.15	8.02 1/2	8.02 1/2
October.....	8.15	8.15	8.02 1/2	8.02 1/2
November.....	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.60
January.....	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.02 1/2	8.02 1/2	8.00	8.00
October.....	8.07 1/2	8.10	8.05	8.05
January.....	8.47 1/2	8.50	8.40	8.40

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbls.)—				
September.....	12.32 1/2	12.32 1/2	12.32 1/2	12.32 1/2
October.....	12.50	12.50	12.40	12.42 1/2
December.....	12.75	12.75	12.70	12.72 1/2
January.....	14.95	14.95	14.87 1/2	14.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	7.97 1/2	7.97 1/2	7.97 1/2	7.97 1/2
October.....	7.97 1/2	7.97 1/2	7.95	7.97 1/2
November.....	8.52 1/2	8.52 1/2	8.50	8.50
January.....	8.52 1/2	8.52 1/2	8.50	8.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	7.90	7.92 1/2	7.90	7.92 1/2
October.....	7.95	7.97 1/2	7.95	7.95
January.....	8.35	8.37 1/2	8.35	8.35

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.	
Native Rib Roast.....	20 @25
Native Sirloln Steaks.....	25 @28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30 @35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16 @18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14 @18
Beef Stew.....	12 @14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18 @18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16 @16
Corned Ribs.....	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Corned Flanks.....	20 @25
Round Steaks.....	16 @16
Round Roasts.....	18 @20
Shoulder Steaks.....	14 @16
Shoulder Roasts.....	16 @18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Roiled Roast.....	16 @18

Lamb.	
Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20 @23
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15 @18
Legs, fancy.....	24 @25
Stew.....	14 @14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	20 @20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	25 @25
Chops, French, each.....	15 @15

Mutton.	
Legs.....	15 @16
Stew.....	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Shoulders.....	14 @16
Hind Quarters.....	16 @16
Fore Quarters.....	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20 @22
Shoulder Chops.....	16 @16

Pork.	
Pork Loin.....	20 @22
Pork Chops.....	22 @25
Pork Shoulders.....	15 @15
Pork Tenders.....	40 @40
Pork Butts.....	17 @17
Spare Ribs.....	10 @10
Hocks.....	11 @11
Pigs' Heads.....	8 @8
Leaf Lard.....	11 @11

Veal.	
Hind Quarters.....	20 @22
Fore Quarters.....	14 @16
Legs.....	20 @22
Breasts.....	14 @16
Shoulders.....	18 @20
Cutlets.....	25 @25
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28 @30

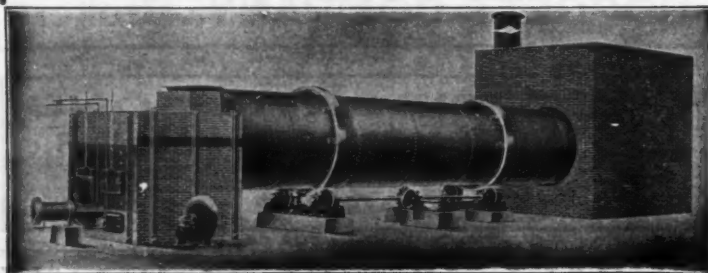
Butchers' Offal.	
Suet.....	@ 7
Tallow.....	@ 8 1/2
Bones, per cwt.....	@ 75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs. (deacow).....	@ 19
Klips.....	@ 65

47 of the largest
PACKING COMPANIES
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**BREWERS & PACKERS
SPECIAL ENAMEL**

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and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

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68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Good native steers	13 1/4 @ 14
Native steers, medium	@ 13
Heifers, good	11 @ 12
Cows	9 @ 10
Hind Quarters, choice	@ 16 1/4
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 12

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	8 1/4 @ 9
Steer Chucks	11 1/4 @ 12
Boneless Chucks	@ 10 1/4
Medium Plates	@ 7 1/4
Steer Plates	@ 8
Cow rounds	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Steer Rounds	13 1/4 @ 14
Cow Loins	12 @ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.	@ 32
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.	22 @ 24
Strip Loins	@ 12
Sirloin Butts	@ 15
Shoulder Clods	@ 12
Rolls	@ 14 1/4
Rump Butts	@ 12 1/4
Trimnings	@ 9
Shank	@ 6 1/4
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	10 @ 10 1/4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 12 1/4
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 16
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 18
Loin Ends, steer, native	@ 19
Loin Ends, cow	@ 15
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 12
Flank Steak	@ 15 1/4
Hind Shanks	@ 5 1/4

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	@ 6 1/4
Hearts	@ 6
Tongues	@ 17
Sweetbreads	@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 8 1/4
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4 1/4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 5 1/4
Livers	@ 7
Kidneys, each	@ 4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 1/4 @ 13
Light Carcass	16 1/4 @ 17
Good Carcass	17 1/4 @ 18
Good Saddles	20 @ 21
Medium Racks	@ 12 1/4
Good Racks	@ 15 1/4

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 6 1/4
Sweetbreads	@ 20
Calf Livers	@ 25
Heads, each	@ 25

Lambs.

Good Cawl	@ 13
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 15
Saddles, Cawl	@ 15
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 13
Cawl Lamb Racks	@ 12 1/4
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 18
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 1 1/4

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 11 1/4
Good Sheep	@ 12 1/4
Medium Saddles	@ 13
Good Saddles	@ 15
Good Racks	@ 10
Medium Racks	@ 9 1/4
Mutton Legs	@ 13
Mutton Loins	@ 10
Mutton Stew	@ 7 1/4
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2 1/4
Sheep Heads, each	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	12 @ 12 1/4
Pork Loins	@ 18
Leaf Lard	@ 9
Tenderloins	@ 8 1/4
Spare Ribs	@ 8 1/4
Butts	@ 15
Hocks	@ 12 1/4
Trimnings	@ 9
Extra Lean Trimnings	@ 12
Tails	@ 7 1/4
Snouts	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 3 1/4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 9
Cheek Meat	@ 8
Hog Hivers, per lb.	@ 2 1/4
Neck Bones	@ 3
Skinned Shoulders	@ 11 1/4
Pork Hearts	@ 5 1/4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 4
Pork Tongues	@ 12
Silp Bones	@ 5
Tail Bones	@ 3 1/4
Brains	@ 11
Backfat	@ 14 1/4
Hams	@ 14 1/4
Calas	@ 11 1/4
Belilles	@ 17
Shoulders	@ 12

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 9 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 9 1/4
Choice Bologna	@ 11 1/4

Frankfurters	@ 12
Liver, with beef and pork	@ 13 1/4
Tongue	@ 11 1/4
Minced Sausage	@ 12 1/4
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@ 16
New England Sausage	@ 14 1/4
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@ 13 1/4
Special Compressed Sausage	@ 12 1/4
Berliner Sausage	@ 19
Oxford Butts in casings	@ 11 1/4
Polish Sausage	@ 11 1/4
Garlic Sausage	@ 12 1/4
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 14
Farm Sausage	@ 11 1/4
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 12
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 25 1/4
Boneless lean butts in casings	@ 14
Luncheon Roll	@ 10
Delicatessen Loaf	@ 18 1/4
Jellied Roll	@ 18 1/4

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	@ 21
German Salami	@ 16 1/4
Italian Salami (new goods)	@ 15
Holsteiner	@ 20
Mettwurst	@ 20
Farmer	@ 20

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@ 1.35
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 8.25
Pork link, kits	@ 1.70
Pork links, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.50 @ 9.45
Polish sausage, kits	@ 1.80
Polish sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.00 @ 9.85
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.80
Frankfurts, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.05 @ 10.00
Blood Sausage, kits	@ 1.55
Blood Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 8.00
Liver Sausage, kits	@ 1.55
Liver Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 8.25
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.55
Head Cheese, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 8.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.75
Pickled H. O. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	11.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	20.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	40.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$2.25
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.25
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.60
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.00
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	9.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	17.75

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 21.50
Plate Beef	@ 20.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 21
Mess Beef	@ 21
Reef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@ 22.00
Rump Butts	@ 16.00
Mess Pork, old	@ 20.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 23.00
Family Back Pork	@ 15.00
Bean Pork	@ 15.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 10 1/4
Pure lard	@ 9 1/4
Lard, substitute, tes.	@ 8
Lard, compound	@ 7 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 8 1/4
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@ 9 1/4
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	@ 9 1/4

BUTTERINE.

1 to 3, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/4 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16 1/4 @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16 @ 22 1/4
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/4 @ 15 1/4

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	@ 10 1/4
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 10 1/4
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 10 1/4
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@ 8
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 8 1/4
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 8 1/4
Extra Short Clears	@ 9 1/4
Extra Short Ribs	@ 9 1/4
D. S. Loin Backs, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 10 1/4
Butts	@ 6 1/4
Bacon meats, 1 1/2 c. more.	@ 6 1/4

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 16
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 15
Skinned Hams	@ 15 1/4
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 11
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 10
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 12 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 25 1/4
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	@ 15 1/4
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 17
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 12
Dried Beef Sets	@ 21 1/4
Dried Beef Insides	@ 23 1/4

Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 23
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 19 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 20 1/4
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 21 1/4
Boiled Calas	@ 15
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 24
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@ 15

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 16
Export Rounds	@ 24
Middles, per set	@ 50
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 17
Beef wensads	@ 7
Beef bladders, medium	@ 40
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 60
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 55
Hog middles, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large, mediums	@ 7 1/4
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 10
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 80
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Fried blood, per unit	2.30 @ 2.35
Hoof meal, per unit	2.30 @ 2.32 1/4
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.00 @ 2.15
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.22 1/4 @ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.17 1/4 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.10 and 10c.
Ground shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.50 @ 26.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.00 @ 22.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	130.00 @ 150.00
Horns, black, per ton	22.00 @ 24.00
Horns, striped, per ton	25.00 @ 28.00
Horns, white, per ton	33.00 @ 35.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00 @ 68.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 8.15
Prime steam, loose	@ 7.77 1/4
Leaf	@ 8.12 1/4
Compound	6 1/4 @ 7
Neutral lard	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 10 1/4
Tallow	@ 7 1/4
Grease, yellow	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	10 @ 11
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 @ 10
Oleo stock	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @ 65
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	@ 5.20

TALLOW.

Edible	7 @ 7 1/4
Prime city	6 1/4 @ 7
Prime country	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' prime	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 1	5 1/4 @ 6
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 5

GREASES.

White, choice	6 @ 6 1/4
White, "A"	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
White, "B"	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Bone	5 @ 5 1/4
Crackling	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Horse	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Yellow	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Brown	4 @ 4 1/4
Glue Stock	5 @ 5 1/4
Garbage grease	@ 3 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.	@ 25
Glycerine, dynamite	@ 25
Glycerine, crude soap	@ 16 1/4
Glycerine, candle	@ 17 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	.43 @ .44
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ .39
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.40 @ 1.50

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	@ 75
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	85 @ 87 1/2
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	85 @ 90
Red oak lard tierces	1.02 1/4 @ 1.05
White oak lard tierces	1.07 1/4 @ 1.10
White oak ham curing tierces, galv. iron hoops	1.40 @ 1.45

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	18 @ 19
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Borax	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 6
Plantation, granulated	@ 7
Yellow, clarified	@ 5 1/4
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
Ashton, car lots	2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
English packing, car lots	1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40

Retail Section

CAN'T FORCE USE OF COUPONS.

The effort to compel the use of profit-sharing coupons through a court injunction has failed. The United Profit Sharing Corporation's application for a temporary injunction to prohibit the Southern Cotton Oil Company from selling Snowdrift or Wesson Oil that does not contain United coupons has been denied. The Southern Cotton Oil Company is not compelled to pack United Coupons with Snowdrift or Wesson Oil, and announces that it will not adopt any selling or advertising plan that tends to encourage trading stamps in any way whatever.

These companies entered into a contract which provided that the Southern Cotton Oil Company would pack United Profit Sharing Coupons with their products. In July, 1915, after having packed United coupons for a little less than one year, when the Southern Cotton Oil Company learned that the coupons were being sold to retail grocers to be used as trading stamps, or to be given out over their counters with all purchases as trading stamps are given out, they served notice on the United Profit Sharing Corporation that they would no longer pack coupons. The United Profit Sharing Corporation, in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, sitting as a court of equity, asked for an injunction to restrain the Southern Cotton Oil Company from shipping out any oil with which coupons were not packed.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company set up a claim that when they entered into the contract with the United Profit Sharing Corporation, it was represented to them by the United Profit Sharing Corporation that United Profit Sharing coupons would not cost the retail dealers anything, and that they were not a trading stamp proposition. They would not have entered into the contract if, at that time, United coupons had been sold to retailers and used by them as trading stamps. The Southern Cotton Oil Company further claimed that there is and has been, for a long time, decided opposition on the part of retail grocers to trading stamps or anything that is susceptible of being confused with trading stamps, and that the Southern Cotton Oil Company knew this at the time that the contract was entered into, and that it would not have entered into the contract except for the representations made to it by the representatives of the United Profit Sharing Corporation that United Profit Sharing coupons were not in any sense a trading stamp proposition.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company claimed that United Profit Sharing coupons were, at the time it discontinued packing them with its Snowdrift and Wesson Oil, being sold by the United Profit Sharing Corporation to a large number of independent grocers in and around New York and in and around Pittsburgh, and to retail dealers in Boston and vicinity, among them being a large chain of grocery stores.

Watch page 48 for business openings.

PARIS LIKES CHILLED MEAT.

Until this war began France hardly knew what chilled meat was. The country was so accustomed to freshly-killed beef that it would accept nothing else.

Now it is said that the retail sale of refrigerated meat in Paris has met with as great success as the wholesale. Buyers were pleased by the appearance of the "frigs," as the meat is now familiarly called, an abbreviation of the French "frigorific," or refrigerated. For roasting a pound costs from 30 to 50 cents, for stewing 14 to 20 cents, fillet beef at 50 cents comparing well with the same fresh at 70.

Strict police regulations have been issued on the sale of chilled meat. It must be examined at the refrigeration depot by sanitary inspectors, who will stamp it with a round stamp, "P. P. Imported refrigerated meat."

The P. P. means Prefecture of Police. Special places must be reserved for it at the central markets, marked with a blue enameled sign with white letters, six inches by three, "Imported refrigerated meat." The same sign must be used in butchers' shops, and every piece over six pounds must be ticketed with the same words, and not mixed with other meat. Bills must be given with each sale specifying the nature, weight and price of each piece.

M. Bouat, president of the Committee for Provisioning Paris, says: "When the first imported meat arrived we had difficulty in persuading seven retailers to undertake the selling. Now we are getting demands not only from all the chief butchers of Paris, but provincial towns like Rouen, Troyes, La Rochelle are begging for supplies."

The means of importation under the French flag are, however, very deficient. Five 6,000-ton packet boats of one French company can transport 1,200 tons, and three small boats of another can transport refrigerated meat from England. Refrigerator cars for conveying meat to the provinces are wanting.

HORSE MEAT SHOPS IN ENGLAND.

The colonization of groups of Belgian refugees in various parts of England has brought with it the butcher shop for the sale of horse meat. The horse butcher has hitherto been almost unknown in England, except a few in the poorer quarters of London.

Three horse-meat shops have just been opened in Glasgow. Steaks are sold at 10 to 12 cents a pound, and sausages at 10 cents a pound, pickled and smoked cuts are 14 cents. A Belgian butcher shop at Stirling will give away several cart loads of horse meat to the English people of the town in the hope of popularizing their goods among a wider class.

There are probably twenty horse butcher shops in London. Under the law it is legal for any butcher to sell horse meat provided that a permanent notice is exhibited at the front of the shop to that effect, and provided also that the customers ask for or are informed that they are receiving such horse meat.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Fire destroyed the meat market of McDaniel & Hatterick on North Main street, Cynthiana, Ky.

The Volturino Italian Workers Corporation, dealer in groceries and meats at 35 Sixth avenue, New York, N. Y., incorporated on July 11, 1913, with a capital stock of \$8,000, to do a wholesale and retail business in groceries and meats on the co-operative plan, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$3,043 and actual assets of \$1,693.

Frederick Schoen, a butcher at 1032 Second avenue, New York, N. Y., has made an assignment to Sydney J. Loeb.

Thoms B. Burgess, who has conducted a meat market at 60 Bridge street, Shelton, Conn., for a number of years, has sold his business to Andrew Demarco.

Joseph H. Burger, a meat dealer of Lexington, Ky., died last week. Mr. Burger was forty-five years of age and is survived by his widow and two children.

Butchers in Tacoma, Wash., have organized and affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America.

J. T. Stevenson, of Corbon, Ind., has purchased the meat business formerly conducted by F. J. Dorsey, at Edinburg, Ind.

T. J. Godsill has opened the meat market in Quedre, Vt., formerly conducted by Edward Cushing.

J. E. Conlon has sold the Central Meat Market in Plainville, Conn., to H. Posner, of New Britain, Conn.

The wholesale meat establishment of George Bancroft on Lowell street, Lawrence, Mass., was broken into and fifty pounds of beef was stolen.

Charles G. Atkins, who has conducted a meat business at 25 Catlin street, Meriden, Conn., for forty-six years, has retired from business.

Adam Stanny, a meat dealer of Rochester, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

It has been announced that the public market in Raleigh, N. C., will be opened about October 1.

Flinn & Company have opened the Amsterdam Market at 36 East Main street, Amsterdam, N. Y. The market is in charge of F. A. Brazee.

A company has been organized to open a new market, which will handle country produce, vegetables, meats, groceries, etc. This market will be located in the King building, Worthington street, Springfield, Mass., and will be managed by J. P. Ireland, formerly manager of the Mohican Company.

Henry Curtis, who throughout his life has been connected with the beef trade, died at his home, 15 Virginia street, Dorchester, Mass.

John E. Baker, formerly in the meat business, died at his home, 36 Charles street, Worcester, Mass., after a long illness.

Robert Stuart, of Derby, Conn., will open a meat market in Ansonia, Conn.

A co-operative meat market will be opened on Washington street, Utica, N. Y., by Workmen's Circles Nos. 544 and 188.

A meat market is being conducted by J. B. Boudreau at 730 Moody street, Pawtucketville, Mass.

The East Baltimore (Md.) Butchers' Beneficial Association held its annual outing at Maryland Park, Colgate Creek.

Louis Morinville, aged 60, who conducted a meat market in Turner's Falls, Mass., for several years, died suddenly from an attack of indigestion.

A meat market has been opened on West Walnut street, Herington, Kan., by Arthur Kelch.

The Blumer grocery and meat market at 701 Main street, Stillwater, Okla., has been purchased by Self Brothers.

John Brundage, and his son John have purchased the meat market in Cherokee, Kan., formerly conducted by Holley & Son.

Axe Brothers, of Council Grove, Kan., have purchased the Twin Meat Market at 617 East Sixth avenue, Emporia, Kan.

The meat and grocery market of O. R. Strawn, Paden, Okla., has moved into the City Hall Block.

W. A. Voheis & Company have purchased the City Meat Market at Coldwater, Kan., from William McKinley.

A meat market will be opened in the Trolinger building, Welch, Okla., by P. Frantz.

The meat market conducted by T. R. Burke at Herington, Kan., will be moved to a new location.

Smith and Bacon have sold their meat market at McDonald, Kan., to Roy Bacon.

Will Roberts has purchased the Lindsay Meat Market, Lindsay, Okla., from T. B. Cain.

John J. Berry has succeeded to the meat business of J. R. and John J. Berry, at Harts-horne, Okla.

R. G. Wagner and George Keller have formed a partnership and opened a butcher shop at 217 East Main street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

William Leight and Lawrence Hildinger have engaged in the meat business together at Woodbury, Mich.

Fred Leitz and Oscar Harris have formed a partnership and opened a meat market at 318 Leonard street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

L. Chisholm has opened a stock of groceries in connection with his meat business at Murdo, S. D.

F. G. Sugg has closed out his meat business in Proctor, Minn., and will handle farm implements in the future.

The Pacific Grocery Company, San Pedro, Cal., has succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Rougny & Kraemer.

Winter & Burner have purchased the meat and grocery business in San Pedro, Cal., of Logan Bros.

Chris Herberts has opened a new butcher shop in Firth, Neb.

Hans Anderson has sold out his meat market in Washington, Neb.

William Orth has succeeded his partner in the meat business in Plymouth, Neb.

The meat market of Charles Ward at Anantone, Wash., has been damaged by fire to the extent of about \$600.

William Griffin is about to erect a building in Cherokee, Iowa, in which he will open a new meat market.

Mr. Reed will move his meat and grocery business from the Johnson to the Kennedy building, Burlington, Kan.

George Drapp, a butcher at No. 72 West 106th street, New York, N. Y., has been discharged from bankruptcy.

Fire damaged the meat store of Max Lieberman, 10th and Wolf streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. L. Baker and W. P. Dowdall, proprietors of the Chicago Packing House Market, Danville, Ill., have purchased a string of ten markets from the National Market Company, of Chicago, Ill. These markets are located in Youngstown, Alliance, Springfield, Xenia, Dayton, and Hamilton, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Ind.; and Kensington, Chicago and Kankakee, Ill. In addition to these ten stores, Baker & Dowdall already owned eight. Headquarters will be in Danville, Ill.

A large refrigerator is being installed in Alfred Therrian's meat market at Springvale, Maine.

A meat market will be opened at 496 Second avenue, Astoria, N. Y., by John Straka, of 81 Elm street.

Robert Rhodes and Floyd Malkemus, both of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., have opened a meat market in the Hill building at the corner of Main street and Raymond avenue, Poughkeepsie.

The New Cash Meat Market at 38 Falconer street, Jamestown, N. Y., has been opened.

CLEAN HANDS IN THE SHOP.

In a recent bulletin issued by the New York State Board of Health a great deal of stress was laid on the need of constant washing of our hands, specially when handling or preparing food products. Instances were cited where case after case of typhoid fever was directly traceable to unclean hands. In one case a woman, who had never had the disease but had cared for one who had, communicated typhoid germs to over ninety people by her cooking. Other cases cited were of the same trend.

Now Professor Barnard, head of Indiana's pure food forces, in an address before the National Dairy, Food and Drug officials, at their annual convention in San Francisco, advocated the physical and educational examination of all who handle food products. This, we think, is a bit too extreme and radical, but it serves the purpose of illustrating the need of cleanness about your store, for it shows the attitude of the food expert, a sentiment, by the way, warmly endorsed by other pure food experts and commissioners who listened to Professor Barnard's remarks.

It shows the trend of feeling, and there is but one way to stem a tide of this kind, forestall it by making your store, yourself and your clerks as clean as possible. The making of such laws unnecessary is the logical way of keeping them from the statute books. They are not needed or wanted, but will surely come if the grocer does not forestall them by his own activity.

There has been great progress made in sanitation and pure products in the past decade, and more will follow. But the true merchant can see in this suggestion of the Indiana commissioner what is to be expected if the grocer does not take the initiative for himself. Make cleanness your motto and keep everlastingly at it. Your patrons are quick to see and appreciate your efforts, and make you the best advertisement in the world by passing the good word along to their friends.—Retailers' Journal.

FOOD SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Mail advices from abroad which avoided the war censors state that the food problem is causing alarm in Germany, despite the often repeated assertion that the Germans have nothing to fear from the British blockade.

Leading scientists agree that signs are not wanting that the limitation of food supply brought about by the war has already imposed upon the health and strength of the German people some part of the effect that was to be expected. Every effort is being made by the German government to defeat the so-called hunger war of Great Britain against Germany by adopting measures of economy, but German scientists writing in German publications agree that serious measures must be taken at once to conserve food supplies.

The German press is complaining bitterly of the high price of food, and according to facts which the Kaiser's censor has permitted the newspapers to reveal, it appears that the British blockade has not been so ineffective as official organs say. "Vorwaerts," the great Socialist organ, says:

"Economic difficulties, due mainly to the increase in the retail price of most commodities, are multiplying as the summer wanes. If this rise continues in the ratio that it has done for the past six months, the mere thought of the winter fills us with dread.

"Of all the food elements herrings alone are not any dearer now than during the corresponding period of last year. On the other hand, lard, butter, fat, meat, sausages, cheese, cereals, cocoa, coffee, sugar, salt, and all else, in fact, are now sold at an increase ranging from one and a half times to twice, and even to three times, their former prices.

"The highest figures are those of frying lard, onion and liver sausage, beans and peas (lentils and rice have long ago been out of stock in the majority of stores), Limburger cheese and barley coffee. When the fact is borne in mind that all of the above mentioned articles essentially form part of the everyday fare of the working classes (from the tables of the wealthy their absence would hardly be noticed), it will be seen that our fears as to the immediate future are but too well founded."

The "Berliner Tageblatt" complains of the high price of vegetables. It says:

"Contrary to expectations, the sale of vegetables by weight instead of bringing about a reduction in the price of these articles has actually resulted in a considerable increase. Cabbage, for example, which formerly was sold in the public markets at 18 cents a crate, when sold by weight produces 30 cents a crate. A similar increase is shown in the price of every other description of vegetable. The order as to sale by weight has had the further effect of depriving small retail dealers (who supply the poorer classes) of the cheaper kinds of produce. Formerly, for instance, from two to three small cabbages were sold by hawkers for 1 cent. Now the hawkers decline to purchase anything but the best quality article, principally because they will not waste time weighing out the smaller wares. It will be seen, therefore, that so far from the condition of the masses of the people being improved by the new regulation, their distress has only been aggravated."

New York Section

Frederick Schoen, butcher, of No. 1,032 Second avenue, has made an assignment to Sidney J. Loeb.

W. A. Clothey, of the Morris glue department at Chicago, was a visitor to New York during the week.

J. I. Russell, head of the S. & S. branch house department at Chicago, was in New York territory during the past week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending September 11, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.39 cents per pound.

D. F. O'Brien, Morris & Company's ammonia booster, was in New York this week stimulating interest in the product which he firmly believes to be the best on earth.

The ninth annual convention of the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association is to be held in this city. The sessions will begin on October 5 and continue through the day following at the Hotel McAlpin.

Kosher butchers are much concerned over the order by the government suspending Sunday slaughtering in New York City. They say it will seriously cripple their trade and make it impossible for them to do business early in the week.

Charles E. Barry, of the Swift executive staff at Chicago, who has been in New York for the summer assisting in the direction of branch house sales work here, returned to Chicago for a brief visit over Labor Day and is back again at his New York post.

Manager "Bill" Harrington of Swift & Company's Gansevoort market house, returned this week from an automobile tour through the mountains of New England. Manager Al Hallenbeck of the Thirteenth street market is also back from an auto vacation trip. Both are brushing up their golf after a fortnight at the steering wheel.

W. E. Pierce, general superintendent of Armour & Company's new plant in Argentina, which is the largest in the world, returned to the United States last week on a visit and stepped off in New York for a few days before going West. Mr. Pierce had charge of the construction of this mammoth new plant, which was only opened in July last.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1915, by the New York Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 10,440 lbs.; Brooklyn, 22,039 lbs.; The Bronx, 253 lbs.; Queens, 51 lbs.; Richmond, 207 lbs. Total, 32,990 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 4,736 lbs.; Queens, 10 lbs. Total, 4,746 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Man-

hattan, 11,558 lbs.; Brooklyn, 379 lbs. Total, 11,937 lbs.

The Volturno Italian Workers Corporation, dealers in groceries and meats, at No. 35 Sixth avenue, has made an assignment to Chas. G. Kirchof, Jr. The company was incorporated on July 11, 1913, with capital stock of \$8,000, to do a wholesale and retail business in groceries and meats on the co-operative plan. Later a petition of involuntary bankruptcy was filed in United States District Court, Southern District of New York, against the corporation. Leon Dashew, of No. 320 Broadway, represents intervening petitioning creditors.

FORBIDS SUNDAY SLAUGHTERING.

There will be no Sunday slaughtering in New York tomorrow, under orders issued by the federal meat inspection service, which supervises all slaughtering establishments in the city. The order extends to every establishment having government inspection within the State of New York, but applies particularly to New York City, where kosher killing is carried on so extensively that Sunday killing has been considered necessary.

The federal action is taken as a result of cases brought in the New York City courts to prevent Sunday slaughtering. Federal meat inspection regulations provide that no work shall be performed at inspected establishments on any day such work is prohibited by State law, provided judicial determination has been made on that point.

A case was brought against Thomas Cully in New York City for alleged violation of the State law because he slaughtered hogs on Sunday. The Court of Special Sessions found him guilty. The federal Bureau of Animal Industry considered this "judicial determination" of the question, and this week issued its order prohibiting Sunday slaughtering hereafter at any inspected house in New York State.

A delegation of New York kosher killers has gone to Washington to protest against this ruling. They contend that Sunday killing is necessary to take care of their trade. Their law forbids their killing on Saturday, and they say they cannot go over from Friday to Monday, especially in warm weather, and provide kosher meat. They contend that they do not violate the New York law, basing their right to kill on Sunday on religious grounds, and will ask the government to recognize such right.

The order of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the matter is as follows:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1915.

Inspectors in Charge of Meat Inspection and Prohibitors and Operators of Official Establishments in the State of New York:

Order 211, "Regulations Governing the Meat Inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture," reads as follows: "No work shall be performed at official establishments during any day on which such work is prohibited by the law of the State or territory or District of Columbia in which the establishment is located. However, the department requires that it be judicially determined that such work is so prohibited."

You are informed that Thomas Cully has been tried and convicted in the Court of Special Session of the City of New York on a charge of Slaughtering and dressing pigs on Sunday in violation of sections 2140, 2141, 2143 and 2146 of the Penal Laws of the State of New York. It having been judicially determined that to slaughter and dress animals on Sunday is prohibited by the law of the State, therefore, in view of the regulation and judicial decision cited it is hereby ordered that after September 12, 1915, no animal shall be slaughtered and dressed on Sunday in any official establishment in the State of New York.

A. D. MELVIN,
Chief of Bureau.

THE PROBLEM OF MEAT PRODUCERS.

A cattle-raiser says: "It's my turn to get good prices for my feeding cattle, even if the feeder should lose money on them. He has made money in other years by buying my cattle cheap." The cattle-raiser should get every cent he can for his stock and the feeder should buy it as cheap as possible. That is always understood. And it does look like the grower's "turn."

But the question under discussion is whether the feeder can pay current prices for thin cattle, sell his corn crop to them and get a fair price for it. Last year he couldn't because his feeding cattle cost about as much as his fat cattle brought. Nobody knows what will happen this time. Last winter cheap pork hurt the beef market more than all other influences combined. Next winter there will probably be plenty of pork on the market, and it may again have a bad effect on the beef trade. At any rate, there is a chance for high-priced feeding cattle to lose the feeder a part of his corn crop. The same thing is true of lambs, which are dangerously high from the feeder's standpoint.

Both steer and lamb feeders are face to face with the problem of stocking their feedlots in the future. Will they continue to take big risks and suffer frequent losses or will they go to raising stock for themselves? The day is past when the ranges can be depended on to furnish thin stock for the rest of the country to finish.—National Stockman and Farmer.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information. The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS LIQUORS AND APPAREL

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 30.)

that some of the packers will now accept 24½¢. with stocks rather limited. Light native cows continue to be the chief drug on the market, for at least sale price of 24c., they are practically 5c. per pound higher than country buffs as against a normal spread of about 2c., which would indicate that light cows will have to work down around 21@22c. in order for tanners to be able to use them in competition with country hides. In branded cows there is a very small supply of almost any selection, although this is the season of the year when they should be coming very freely. On account of the limited supply packers are still inclined to ask 22½@22¾¢., but buyers doubt their ability to hold out on this basis, considering that the balance of the branded market is about 2c. off. Native bulls are still sold up to January 1 by practically all the packers. Last trading at 21½¢. One of the strong packers cleaned out their production of branded bulls from about August 1 to January 1 at 16½¢., including all points except Fort Worth, estimated around 6,000 hides. Another packer succeeded in getting 16¾¢. for a couple of cars of June-July-August take-off, none of which included Fort Worth. Both of these packers evidently figure their Fort Worth hides are too valuable for their own tanneries to let them go at 16½¢., as they have been holding these Fort Worth hides at 17½¢.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Moderate sales, some for export. Quotations barely steady. Bogotas quoted at 30@31c. Orinocos the same. Centrals, 29c. Tanners' ideas are about 1c. off last selling price. Wet salted market quiet. Frigerificos quoted at 21¾¢.

PACKER HIDES.—A car of June kill butt brands and Colorados sold at 20½¢. Early July 21¼¢. Late July and early August 21¼¢.

gradies continue quoted at 27½¢. for August salting with small stocks. Native steers 26c. Cows 24½¢. Bulls, 21c. Tanners' ideas are from 1½¢. to 1c. less.

Boston.

The market on Ohio extremes is firmer. Sales last week were reported at 20¾¢. for seasonable stock, and it has since been reported, though not confirmed, that a car of choice stock sold at 21c. The buff market is quiet. Dealers are holding for 20c., although bids from tanners are around 18½¢. As stocks of hides in the country points are small, dealers seem in no hurry to let go their supply. New England hides are quoted at 19@19½¢. asked. Dealers hold July-August Brightons at 22c. Southern hides reported at 16½¢. nominal for lots from the far Southern districts; and 18½¢. for Northerns and abattoirs. Calfskins are strong. The fact that there are few lots offered is an incentive for dealers to hold to their asking prices. Tanners are in the market in a small way, and are willing to take all weights. Four to 5-lb. countries are held at \$1.25, with tanners talking \$1.15; 5 to 7, \$1.65; 7 to 9, \$2.25; 9 to 12, \$2.65. These prices are above tanners' views, and bids are made at 15c. below these asking prices. If there is any demand for finished calfskins, the market on raw material will show further advances, as there are few foreign skins coming in, and the domestic kill is practically over.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 31.)

its present high level very much longer, for unless all signs fail receipts will be heavy all fall and we look for a sharp increase a few weeks hence, and barring the possibility of a decided broadening in the outlet for the product, which is not expected, the market, especially on the light and light butcher grades that are now commanding such a big premium, will suffer a sharp downward revision just as soon as there is any increase in the receipts to speak of.

An over-supplied market at all points as a "week-opener" Monday had decidedly a depressing effect on sheep and lamb values, forcing a decline of 10@15c. on sheep and 25@35c. on lambs as compared with Friday's average. Tuesday followed with more moderate receipts, trade at the close carrying a firmer feeling and showing some improvement as compared with the previous session. Wednesday, with receipts estimated at 14,000 head, offers on sheep show an advance of 10c., while bulk of lambs will likely sell about steady. We quote: Westerns—Good to choice lambs, \$8.75@8.85; fat light yearlings, \$7@7.15; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$6.50@6.75; fat wethers, \$5.65@5.90; fat ewes, \$5.15@5.40; feeding lambs, \$8.25@8.40; feeding yearlings, \$6.50@6.75; feeding wethers, \$5.50@5.75; feeding ewes, \$4.75@5.25; aged breeding ewes, \$5.75@6.50; yearling breeding ewes, \$7.50@8. Natives—Good to choice lambs, \$8.25@8.40; poor to medium, \$7.75@8; culls, \$6.50@7.25; light yearling wethers, \$6.75@7; heavy yearlings, \$6.25@

6.50; aged wethers, \$5.75@6; fat ewes, \$5.35@5.50; poor to medium, \$4.75@5; culls, \$3.50@4.25; government, \$2.50@3.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 31.)

cent. of the arrivals are coming from the Western range country. Very few corn fed heaves are being received and prices have held pretty close to steady for them the range being from \$6.85@9.85 and fair to good 1,000 to 1,250 pound heaves going largely at \$8@8.85. On range heaves the decline last week amounted to 15@25c. Choice grassers sold up to \$8.65 and the bulk of the fair to good rangers sell around \$6.85@7.85. Cows and heifers also took a 15@25c. drop. Prime heifers sold up to \$7.30, but bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is moving at \$5.25@6. Canners and cutters go at \$4@5.25 and on down. Veal calves continue in active demand and steady at \$8@10, and there has been a fair outlet and a steady market for bulls, stags, etc., at \$5@6.50. Competition from feeder buyers is quite lively at present and about 40 per cent. of the arrivals sell to go back to the country to be matured on corn.

Under the influence of very moderate receipts of hogs, 33,000 last week, the market has developed considerable strength although conditions are much the same as they have been for some time. Both packers and shippers are paying a premium for the light and butcher weight loads and discriminating against anything having much weight. There were 6,200 hogs here today and prices were a nickel higher. Tops brought \$7.75 as against \$7.65 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.75@7 as against \$6.50@7 a week ago.

Sheep and lamb receipts have been excessive of late, 145,000 last week, and prices for both fat stock and feeders have been working toward a lower basis the decline amounting to fully 25c. on an average. Demand for feeder lambs is the most vigorous it has been for years and fully 60 per cent. of the arrivals sell as feeders. Fat lambs are selling at \$8@8.25; yearlings \$5.75@6.50; wethers \$5@5.75 and ewes \$4.50@5.40.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 13, 1915.

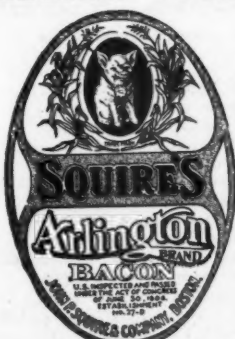
	Bees.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,114	4,445	1,907	5,325
Jersey City	3,202	2,948	24,183	16,920
Central Union	1,950	651	12,045	—
Totals	7,266	8,044	38,225	22,445
Totals last week	7,857	7,732	41,945	18,243

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.50@ 9.80
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.00@ 7.85
Oxen and stags.....	4.50@ 7.50
Bulls.....	4.00@ 6.25
Cows.....	2.50@ 6.50
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	8.50@10.40

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	8.50@12.25
Live calves, skim milk.....	—@—
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.	3.50@ 5.25
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.	6.00@ 6.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to prime.....	7.00@ 9.45
Live lambs, culls.....	@ 6.00
Live sheep, culls.....	—@—
Live sheep, ewes.....	3.00@ 5.30

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8.20
Hogs, medium.....	@ 8.20
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8.55
Pigs.....	@ 8.00
Roughs.....	@ 6.75

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	14½@15
Choice native light.....	14 @14½
Native, common to fair.....	13½@14

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@15
Choice native light.....	@15
Native, common to fair.....	@14½
Choice Western, heavy.....	@13½
Choice Western, light.....	@13½
Common to fair Texas.....	@12
Good to choice heifers.....	@14
Common to fair heifers.....	@13
Choice cows.....	@12
Common to fair cows.....	@11
Fleishy Bologna bulls.....	9½@10

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@18	@17
No. 2 ribs.....	@15	@16
No. 3 ribs.....	@12	14 @15
No. 1 loins.....	@18	@19
No. 2 loins.....	@15	@18
No. 3 loins.....	@12	@17
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	16½@17	@17½
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@16½	16 @16½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@14½	15 @15½
No. 1 rounds.....	@13	@14
No. 2 rounds.....	@12	@13
No. 3 rounds.....	@11	12½@13
No. 1 chucks.....	@11½	@13
No. 2 chucks.....	@10	@12½
No. 3 chucks.....	@8½	@12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@19
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@18
Western calves, choice.....	@17
Western calves, fair to good.....	@15
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@13

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@11½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@11½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@11½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@12½
Pigs.....	@12½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@15½
Lambs, choice.....	@14½
Lambs, good.....	@14
Lambs, medium to good.....	@13
Sheep, choice.....	@11½
Sheep, medium to good.....	@10
Sheep, culls.....	@ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@16
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@15½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@15
Smoked picnics, light.....	@11½
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@11

Smoked shoulders.....	@11
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@17½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@16
Dried beef sets.....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@20
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@21
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	15 @20
Frozen pork loins.....	12½@16
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@22
Shoulders, city.....	@13
Shoulders, Western.....	@12
Butts, regular.....	@16
Butts, boneless.....	@18
Fresh hams, city.....	@17
Fresh hams, Western.....	@15
Fresh picnic hams.....	@10

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 45 to 50 lbs.	
per 100 pcs.....	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per	
100 pcs.....	65.00@ 70.00
Black hooft, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hooft, per ton.....	70.00@ 75.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per	
100 pcs.....	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's..	@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's..	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's..	@ 75.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	11 @14c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	10 @11c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	55 @60c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@30c.	a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@12c.	apiece
Mutton kidneys.....	@10c.	apiece
Livers, beef.....	9 @12c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	8 @10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 7c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	25 @35c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	8 @10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@12½c.	a pound
Blade meat.....	@12½c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.	@30
Hog, American, free of salt, tca. or bbls.,	
per lb., f. o. s. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chi-	
cago.....	@16
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New	
York.....	@25
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York...	@55
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago....	@50
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19½	21½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13½	15½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	19	21
Pepper, red.....	21	24
Allspice.....	4½	6½
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	4½	6½
Cloves.....	15	21
Ginger.....	15	18
Mace.....	60	64

SALTPETRE.

Refined.....	18 @19
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GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .27
No. 2 skins.....	@ .25
No. 3 skins.....	@ .13
Branded skins.....	@ .21
Ticky skins.....	@ .21
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .25
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .19
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@3.20
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.95
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.95
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.45
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@3.20
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@3.20
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.30
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.05
Branded kips.....	@2.70
Heavy branded kips.....	@3.70
Ticky kips.....	@2.70
Heavy ticky kips.....	@3.70

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-	
picked.....	@17½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-	
picked.....	@16
Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best..	15 @15½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	12½@13
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per	
doz.....	@3.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby choice.....	18½@19
Fowls.....	15 @16
Roosters.....	@12½
Ducks, L. I. Spring.....	@19
Geese, per lb.....	@13

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	26 @26½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	26½@27
Creamery, Firsts.....	24 @25½
Process, Extras.....	@24
Process, Firsts.....	23 @23½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	20½@31
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	28 @28½
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	26 @27
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	23 @25
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	21 @22
Fresh chex, good to choice.....	20 @21

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per	
ton.....	@27.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@30.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.45
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York.....	@21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per	
cent. ammonia.....	2.70 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, de-	
livered, Baltimore.....	nom@3.10 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14%	
ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	
Lime.....	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per	
ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit	
available phos. acid).....	nom@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per	
100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 3.40
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot,	
guar., 25%.....	@ 3.50

